

Silent Worker

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

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The Pan-American Exposition—Can We Beat This?

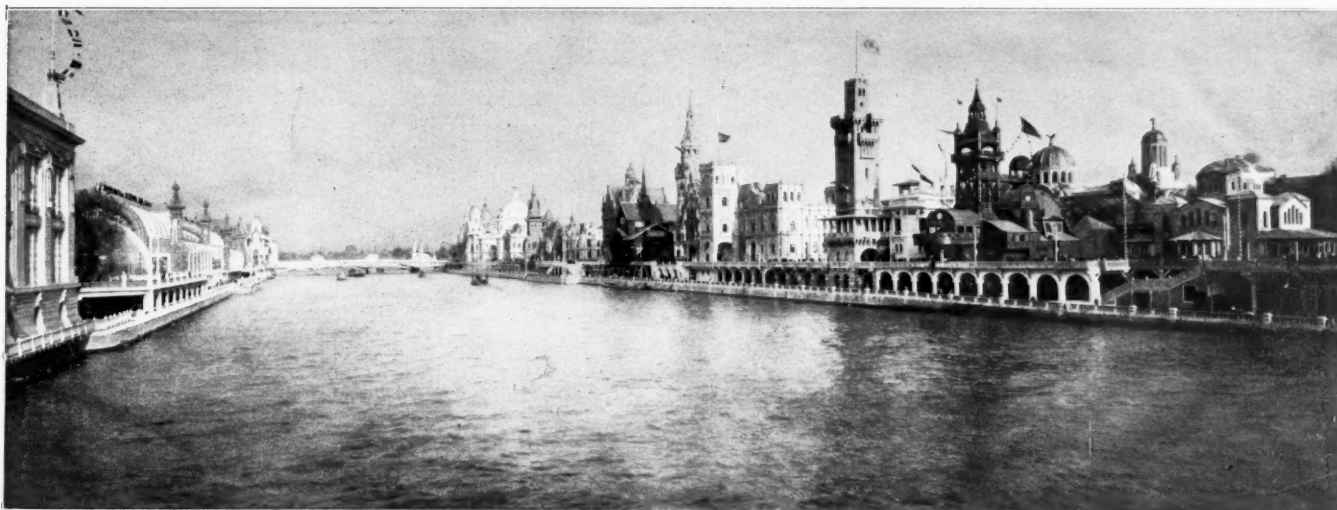


Photo-Engraved by Chas. J. LeClerc.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

IN planning the Pan-American Exposition the fathers of the enterprise had in mind several great objects. Among these was the promotion of trade among all the countries, states, islands and governments of the Western Hemisphere. The prefix "Pan," to the word "American," signifies that the Exposition is all-American. Exhibits from the Old World are not accepted. Official acceptances have been received from all the republics of Central and South America, and from a large number of the Islands of the West Indies. It is expected that every state and country will be represented in the exhibit divisions and in special buildings. Such a complete representation cannot prove otherwise than very helpful in the promotion of international trade and the establishment of better social relations among the peoples of the Western World. Manufacturers and producers in all lines of industry who understand the splendid opportunity which this Exposition offers are applying for exhibition space, so that at this early day it may be said that the Exposition will be very complete in every department and division.

THE CITY OF BUFFALO.

Buffalo, the city in which the Pan-American Exposition is to be held next year, has a population of nearly 400,000. It is one of the great cities of the Western Continent and is of conspicuous importance in several particulars. It is one of the great gateways between the east and west, being an important terminal point for twenty-six railroads. The great grain traffic from the northwest passes through the forty or more elevators of Buffalo, which have a capacity of more than 21,000,000 bushels. Nearly 200,000,000 bushels of grain are handled annually by the lake lines, elevators and railroad lines of the city. It is the western terminal of the Erie canal, upon which a vast traffic is handled yearly. The summer climate of Buffalo is cool and delightful, being about 10 degrees cooler than other cities of the north during the summer months. This is due to its situation upon Lake Erie, which lies to the southwest of the city.

The street railway system of Buffalo is very complete, electrical lines reaching all parts of the city and affording a means of quick transit to and from the Exposition grounds to any point for a single fare of five cents. Buffalo has over 225 miles of smooth asphalt pavements and is for this reason a paradise for wheelmen. The cleanliness of its streets and the sanitary advantages of the pavements give to the city a most desirable record of health. The citizens of Buffalo are preparing to welcome the millions of visitors in 1901. New and commodious hotels are being erected and thousands of the residents are preparing to open their houses for the accommodation of the Pan-American guests.

MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS EXPENDED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS EXPOSITION.

In the preparation of this magnificent Exposition many millions of dollars are being expended. The citizens of Buffalo subscribed nearly \$2,000,000 and the enterprise has been bonded for \$2,500,000 more. To these sums a citizen of Buffalo, Mr. J. J. Albright, has added a gift of \$350,000 for the erection of a splendid Art Gallery. The State of New York has appropriated \$300,000, part of which will be used in the erection of a permanent building of white marble. The National Government has appropriated \$500,000 with which to provide buildings and defray the expenses of installing large exhibits from all the departments of the government. In addition to these large sums, many of the states and governments of North, Central and South America have set aside liberal appropriations for making adequate exhibits. The Midway features of the Exposition, it is estimated, will cost \$3,000,000 before the gates are opened to the public on the 1st of next May. To these should be added the liberal prizes given by the live stock and other associations for the best exhibits in certain lines made at the Exposition. The exhibits are being prepared by exhibitors from all corners of the Western Hemisphere and special attention is being given to making novel displays in all the exhibit divisions.

EXPOSITION BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The grounds of the Exposition are in the northern part of the city of Buffalo and include about 350 acres; the grounds are one mile and a quarter long from north to south and half a mile from east to west, and include a large part of Delaware Park, one of the most famous parks in the United States. They are quickly accessible from all parts of the city by means of a perfect system of electric railways. The entire twenty-six railways which enter Buffalo will also have access to a great Exposition station at the northern end of the grounds by the Belt Line Railway.

The principal buildings and architectural works of the Exposition are: The Electric Tower; Electricity Building; Agriculture Building; Machinery Building; Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building; Temple of Music; Ethnology Building; a group of three great buildings devoted to the exhibits of the National Government; a similar group of three devoted to Forestry and Mines, Horticulture, and Graphic Arts; Albright Art Gallery; Stadium, for sports; Midway entrance and great Restaurant; Propylæa; Dairy Building; Agricultural Machinery Building; Railway Station and a huge building devoted to transportation exhibits; Service Building; Ordinance Exhibit Building; New York State Women's Headquarters Building. These principal buildings are conveniently situated with reference to one another, so that the visitor may see much of the Exposition with as little walking as possible.

THE MOST ARTISTIC EXPOSITION EVER CREATED.

It is intended that the Pan-American Exposition shall far surpass all former efforts of mankind in all creation of beautiful and artistic effects in the construction, arrangement and decoration of a great group of buildings and the embellishment of their surroundings. There are several points of excellence which will for years to come make this Exposition a subject upon which lovers of the beautiful and wonderful will delight to dwell. They are six in number and are as follows:

1. *Court Settings.*—The buildings have been arranged around a system of courts comprising a total area of 33 acres. These courts are in the form of an inverted letter T, the perpendicular lying north and south, and the horizontal east and west. These courts are known as the Plaza, Court of Fountains, Esplanade, Court of Cypress and Court of Lilies. The area is much larger than at any former Exposition, giving far greater opportunity for decorative effects.

2. *Horticultural and Garden Effects.*—Not only are the courts to be made brilliant and beautiful with an endless variety of beautiful flowers arranged in formal gardens, but the entire plot of the Exposition, comprising some 350 acres, is to be everywhere embellished with flowers, foliage and green lawns.

3. *Hydraulic and Fountain Effects.*—The scheme of decoration by means of pools, canals, lagoons, lakes and fountains will combine with the garden, floral and other effects to make the Exposition picture highly artistic. Within the several courts will be broad pools and a very large number of exquisite fountains. One of these features is a cascade, 70 feet high and 30 feet wide, falling from a niche in the southern face of the great Electric Tower. A broad and stately canal completely surrounds the main group of Exposition buildings, and south of the Esplanade will be two Mirror Lakes and several lagoons in which will be large displays of water plants of rare and beautiful species. There are also two lakes, one of them over half a mile long, within the grounds, which will be subjects for artistic treatment.

4. *Color Decorations.*—Never before has so much attention been given to the exterior decoration of Exposition buildings. The score or more of great structures which will shelter the exhibits of the Pan-American Exposition are to be decorated in harmonious tints, giving a perfect setting for the wonderful display of water effects, garden and floral features which are to have such an intimate association with them.

5. *Sculpture and Plastic Decoration.*—More than 125 original groups by the greatest of American sculptors will be employed in giving the highest artistic value to this Exposition. These groups will be seen upon the wonderful Triumphant Bridge between the Mirror Lakes at the southern entrance of the courts; upon the Electric Tower, which stands between the Plaza and Court of Fountains; guarding the entrances to several of the great buildings, or having high positions upon the buildings themselves and upon the various other architectural features. Some thirty or more sculptors who have already won their laurels in their chosen art are employed in modeling these magnificent works under direction of Karl Bitter. Besides the sculptured groups the exterior of every building will be adorned with elaborate and intricate plastic work in a manner never before attempted. These decorations will be appropriate to the buildings. For example, upon the Agriculture Building will be the heads of animals, decorations of vines, sheaves of wheat and other suitable work. These will appear in the form of brackets, pillars, pilasters, cartouches, friezes, the soffits of arches, etc.

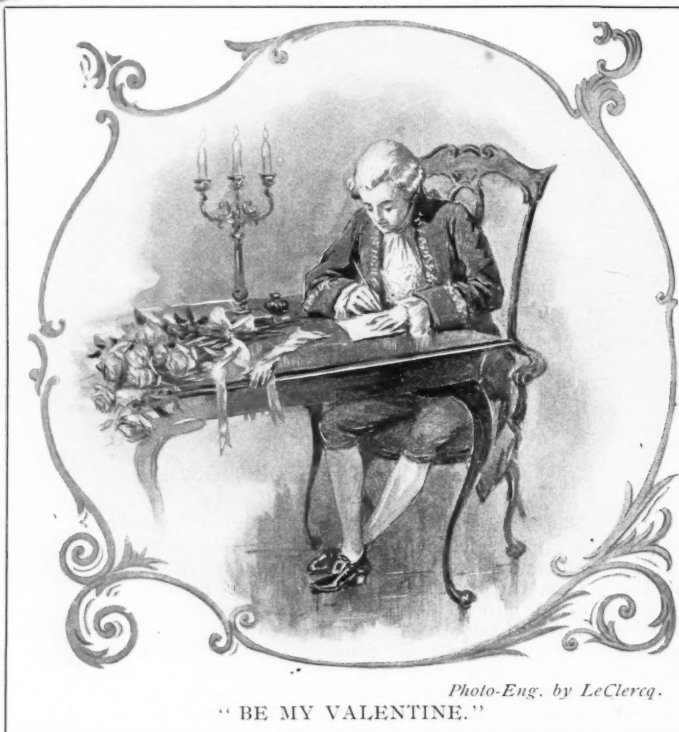
6. *The Electric Lighting Effects.*—These effects, necessarily, are to be at night, and will be the most brilliant ever undertaken. The plan for this feature calls for more than 200,000 incandescent electric lamps. The effect of such a vast number of lighting units is inconceivable and will produce a brilliancy excelled only by that of sunlight, and the effect will be very novel and interesting. The vast power necessary to produce this wonderful illumination is derived from Niagara Falls, power sufficient to run the machinery of a large city being required for this single feature of the Exposition.

The combined effect of these six features will

produce a picture of unparalleled beauty. From whatever point the visitor may view the scene, the vista will be one that he will treasure throughout the remainder of his life. The scene will be inspiring beyond description and such a one as will be well worth whatever effort or sacrifice may be necessary for him to make in order to attend the Exposition.

THE WONDERS OF ELECTRICITY TO BE PRESENTED AS NEVER BEFORE.

On account of nearness of the Pan-American Exposition to the great Falls of Niagara it was early decided to give particular attention to electricity. One of the principal buildings will therefore be devoted to electrical exhibits and appliances, and no efforts will be spared to make this display the greatest ever held. At Niagara Falls, whose cataracts are only half an hour's ride from the Exposition grounds, are situated the greatest power plants in the world. The stupendous power of these cataracts is transformed into



electrical energy by means of mammoth turbine water wheels and the largest dynamos ever constructed, developing 5,000 horse-power each. The electrical energy is transmitted to Buffalo upon great copper cables at a pressure of 10,000 volts. The output of one of these great power units has been contracted for and will be used in the electric illuminations of the Exposition at night. Besides this enormous power, about 4,000 horse-power will be generated upon the grounds and electric power will be used in all the buildings.

In no science has greater progress been made than in electricity. It will be the aim of this division to present only the very latest productions in machinery and appliances employing the electric force. The displays of electrical machinery in the great building devoted exclusively to this department of science, taken in connection with the wonderful illuminations of all the buildings and grounds at night, the fantastic illumination of the fountains, and floating lights upon the pools and lakes, will be by far the most wonderful that the world has ever seen.

"THE SPIRIT OF NIAGARA."

The artist who designed this beautiful poster is Mrs. Charles Cary of Buffalo, who has taken for the work a most striking and felicitous idea.

Under the rainbow of wealth and promise stands the gleaming figure of Niagara the enchantress of wondrous beauty and world-famed power. She it is that is the good fairy of the Exposition, by whose favor the lifeless mechanism of the exhibition is to spring into marvelous activ-

ity, and the darkness of night give way to a rich, enchanted garden of superlative light and color.

Emerging from the waters, the "Spirit of Niagara" waves an incantation over the region trembling about her feet, a region rocky and strong, upon which are coming into existence at this moment palaces and gardens the like of which have not been known since the days of Haroun Al Raschid.

FAMOUS MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

While the aim of the Exposition management is to present a most valuable educational opportunity, they had planned to offer a most charming and delightful entertainment. With this end in view they have caused to be built a Temple of Music, seating 2200 people and a Stadium, for athletic games and contests of skill, strength and endurance, having seats for 12,000 people. They have arranged music gardens and band stands in various parts of the grounds, and have engaged such noted organizations as the Mexican Government Mounted Band of 62 men, Sousa's Band of 50 or more pieces, and will contract with twenty other of the best organizations of this and other countries for open-air concerts during the Exposition. For the Music Temple one of the largest and finest pipe organs in the United States is being constructed. In this beautiful auditorium many noted artists will be heard in their various specialties.

MORE THAN A MILE OF MIDWAY MEDLEY.

Supplementing the musical entertainments within the Exposition proper, the management has set aside an extensive plot in the northwest corner of the grounds to be devoted to the Midway. Here will be gathered thirty or more different features, each one of them a complete exhibition in itself of a most interesting character, and some of them very large and combining several distinct features. This will unquestionably be the most wonderful collection of novel entertainments ever brought together in one place. They have been selected with great care from a very large number offered. They will occupy about 30 acres of land and will have more than a mile of frontage upon the main avenue. The names of the various features to which concessions have already been granted are as follows:—A Trip to the Moon; Streets

of Mexico; House Upside down; Venice in America; The Beautiful Orient; Filipino Village; '49 Mining Camp; Animal Show; Mirror Maze; Ostrich Farm; Captive Balloon; Florida Everglades; The Steeple-chase; Darkeness and Dawn; Thompson's Aerio-Cycle; Hawaiian Volcano and Theater; Old Plantation; Japanese Tea Garden; Old Nuremberg; African Village; Moving Pictures; Johnstown Flood; Rumanian Village; Fire Dance; Miniature Railway; Scenic Railway.

THE FIRST GREAT EXPOSITION IN THE EAST IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

No great Exposition has ever been held on the Western Continent within easy access for such a vast population as lives within a night's ride of Buffalo. At the time the Centennial Exposition was held at Philadelphia the entire population of the United States was no more than the number which now lives within 500 miles of Buffalo. Taking Buffalo as a center and drawing a circle with a radius of 500 miles, the area included would contain the homes of more than 40,000,000 people. The same circle drawn with Chicago as a center would reach only half that number.

Buffalo is also the greatest railway center in the east, having twenty-six railways reaching out in all directions, and into every nook and corner of the populous territory of the Eastern States and Canada. Buffalo is also the eastern terminal for all the principal transportation lines traversing the great lakes. It will thus be seen that Buffalo offers to exhibitors the prospect of a larger attend-

ance of visitors than any former enterprise of this character could promise.

HOW TO GET TO THE EXPOSITION.

The twenty-six railroads which enter Buffalo, and their connections which reach all parts of the United States and Canada, are making prepara-

tions to carry a tremendous traffic during the Exposition season. The rates of fare will be placed at a low figure at the beginning of the Exposition and maintained throughout the season. The intending visitor may obtain desired information from the nearest railroad agent and upon

arrival in Buffalo, if he shall not have already arranged for his accommodations, he may obtain at a bureau of information organized under the auspices of the Exposition, full information as to where he may find accommodations suited to his purse and his tastes.

The Early History of the Victorian Institution for the Deaf.

Address by F. J. Rose, Esq., Superintendent for thirty-seven years.

ON the 15th Nov., 1900, Mr. F. J. Rose invited the adult deaf and dumb connected with the Melbourne Mission to hear an address on the history of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution. The meeting was held in the hall of the Congregational Church, Collins street, from ninety to one hundred of the deaf with a sprinkling of hearing friends attended. Mr. Rose must have been highly pleased and flattered to see the hall so well filled, especially by the attendance of his oldest pupils—the first deaf-mute received for instruction in this colony being then present. Mr. M. L. Miller occupied the chair. After the meeting was opened with prayer, he read an apology from Mr. W. Jones, Supt. of the Institution for non-attendance, being unwell. All these functions require a Chairman's address, and Mr. Miller proved himself equal to the occasion. He stated the object of the gathering as, "to celebrate, in a small way, the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of education for the deaf and dumb of Victoria." He told us that the work was first started in a private house in one of the suburbs, principally through the efforts of Mr. Rose, and that to-day there now stands a splendid pile of buildings in St. Kilda Road as evidence of the success which has attended Mr. Rose's efforts. "For you and myself," the chairman said, "I heartily congratulate Mr. Rose on being providentially spared to see the fortieth anniversary of his work. Looking around this evening, Mr. Rose must feel proud to see that so many of those who passed through the doors of the Institution are able to take care of themselves in this life, and that they are also earning good livings." The chairman made a few very appropriate remarks on the value of education, contrasting the state of the educated with the uneducated—the uneducated hearing people and the uneducated deaf—"in the case of the hearing people it is bad enough, but in the case of the deaf it is far worse; it is pitiable." The chairman waxed quite learned and eloquent, quoted "Thomson's" lines,—

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot;
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe the enlivening Spirit, and to fit
The generous purpose in the glowing breast.

then left it to Mr. Rose to show if he found it a "delightful task" he undertook forty years ago.

Mrs. Rose was present at the meeting too, and Mr. Miller in his chairman's remarks did not forget her. He congratulated her also in the name of the adult deaf and dumb, saying, "that under her matronly care many of our young ladies have turned out to be nice and attractive (*en passant* Mr. Miller is a bachelor?) and some have become good wives and we may be sure they are very tidy and clever housekeepers." All, of course, was meant in compliment to Mrs. Rose for the efficient manner in which she had turned out her charge.

Mr. Miller then called upon Mr. Rose to give his address, styling him "the father of education for the deaf of Victoria."

Mr. Rose was warmly received by his audience as he rose to deliver his address, which I give *verbatim* as follows:

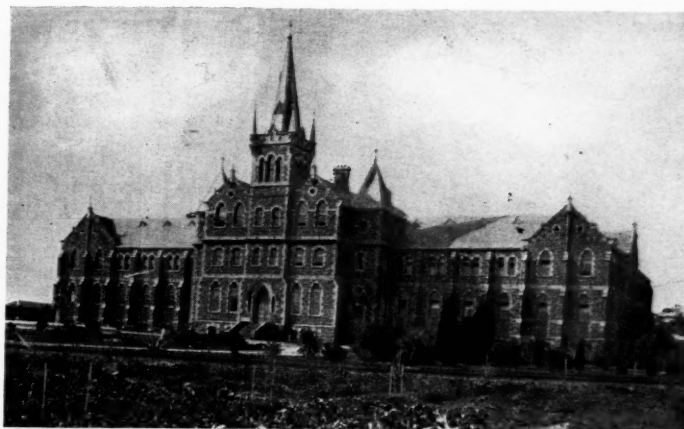
A CONCISE ADDRESS TO THE "ADULT DEAF AND DUMB MISSION" ON THE HISTORY OF THE VICTORIAN DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

There is a saying, "Nothing is thoroughly understood unless its beginning is known."

It is with gratitude and thankfulness that I acknowledge the mercy of God in sparing me to see the completion of the Fortieth year of the Birth and Progress of Education for the Deaf and Dumb of Victoria.

The School was opened on Monday, the 12th November 1860.

Recently I came across an old letter of 1882 addressed to me by my pupils on the occasion of my birthday. A portion of it expressed as follows:—"We know we would all have been ignorant but for you; we feel grateful to you when we think how good it was of you to leave your home in England and come to teach the deaf and dumb of this colony."



Silent Worker Eng.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AT MELBOURNE.

I thought to myself that as I am still in the land of the living I would like to interest you with the events which led me to start a school in this colony.

I was then residing on the gold fields of Bendigo in the fifties, when on the evening of the 14th February, 1859, my attention was drawn to a letter in the *Argus* of that date headed, "The Deaf and Dumb," and signed by "G.," in which he revealed the deplorable want of a school for the deaf and dumb of this country. A portion of the letter exposed their ignorance of the Deity which read as follows: "But upon the fact that grave responsibility rests upon those whose duty it is to provide religious instruction." That was a direct thrust!

That letter was followed two days after by another, signed "A Widow," bemoaning the want of education for the deaf and dumb as she had a child who was so afflicted.

After that no further letters appeared or any attempt made to help the deaf and dumb. I decided to reply to these correspondents through the *Argus*, which was published on the 24th, suggesting the establishment of a school for the purpose and impressed the absolute necessity for the education of the deaf and dumb and offered to give my assistance to establish an Institution, and expressed my willingness to undertake their instruction. No response followed my offer of assistance to ameliorate the sad condition of the deaf and dumb. I felt it to be my duty that I should do something for the unfortunates, so I advertised in the *Argus* as follows:—on the 28th, 30th April and 2nd May, 1859.

EDUCATION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

It is in contemplation to establish an asylum to educate the deaf and dumb in this Colony,

should there be a sufficient number to warrant such. The parents and guardians of deaf and dumb children are requested to communicate with the undersigned, stating the age, sex and address of any wishing to become pupils. F. J. Rose, Haymarket Hotel, Sandhurst.

The result was four answers—that was not sufficient to stimulate me to undertake the action. Later on I advertised in the *Argus* for one week continuously, and that brought eight more answers, which made up a total of twelve.

I was impressed by the tone of "G's" letter to anticipate that public philanthropy would readily second his remarks, but no. I was altogether disappointed, though not discouraged. No response was forthcoming to my offer. I was of course taking the action single handed. However,

I would not give the matter up, but about this time a sensible letter on the subject appeared in the *Bendigo Mercury* commending my proposal to the Public and the Government.

(Mr. Rose commented here, that the letter was well worth reading, but too long to spell out. He invited any of the deaf to his house, at any time, to read the full history of the efforts made on their behalf.)

According to my previous arrangements, I left Australia for a trip to England, but before leaving Melbourne I interviewed the lady who signed herself "A Widow" and made my first acquaintance with her little girl. During my absence from the colony the lady referred to corresponded with me. She placed all my letters in the hands of the members of the Legislative Assembly, who promised to bring the subject before Parliament, but nothing further was done until my return to Melbourne.

Well, on my return I at once started a School in Peel street, Windsor. My first pupil was Miss Sarah Lucy Ann Lewis (now Mrs. Solomon Moss) who entered this month forty years ago; the second was Miss Alice Guest (now Mrs. Cove). Mr. Solomon Moss was the fifth. We are very pleased to see them present with us this evening. To continue carrying on the school would have meant a great loss to me; the parents of the deaf and dumb were too poor to pay the school fees.

About this time I became acquainted with the late lamented Rev. Wm. Moss through, an introduction by Mrs. Lewis ("A Widow.") He proved himself subsequently a good friend of the deaf and dumb. Mr. Moss became my mutual friend and valuable coadjutor; we went hand in hand together in everything that concerned the welfare of the deaf and dumb.

A Provisional committee was formed to give me its support in my undertaking, but it was to be without any responsibility. Mr. R. H. Budd, the secretary of the denominational schools board was also much interested in my attempt to carry on the school. My first public meeting was held on the 28th August, 1862, in the Hall of the Mechanic's Institute (now Melbourne Athenaeum) under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor Sir Henry Barkly. On that occasion I demonstrated the method of instructing the deaf and dumb, which greatly astonished and entertained the large audience. The office bearers who were elected at that meeting, are all dead except myself. In 1863 the Government voted £250 to supplement the funds of the Institution, which was increased from year to year until it reached £2000 in 1880. In 1864 I removed the school to more commodious premises with a large area of ground in Commercial Road, but a school house, lavatory, laundry, etc., had to be

(Continued from Page 85.)

built at a cost of over £266. Application was made to the Crown lands department to reserve a piece of land for building, in Chapel St., Prahran, between Dandenong and Alma Roads. The Government demurred, but in lieu thereof a corner area to Punt road and Raleigh street was allotted for our object. The site did not please me as it was too close to the railway embankment. I pointed out that the corner block of land in High street and St. Kilda road might be reserved (the present site). It was readily agreed to by the Hon. J. M. Grant the Minister of Lands.

The erection of a permanent Institution was commenced on the 10th January, 1866, the Memorial stone was laid on the 6th March following, by His Excellency the Governor Sir C. H. Darling, in the presence of a large assembly of notables. The center and south wing of the building was completed on the 21st September. On the 13th October the new building was opened by His Excellency the Governor Sir H. M. Sutton and afterwards the company sat down to a banquet to celebrate the event. The military band belonging to the fortieth regiment enlivened the proceedings with music. Afterwards, the pupils were sumptuously entertained. The erection of the north wing was commenced on the 1st November, 1870, and the entire building completed in the following September. It was opened on the 6th October, 1871. Some of you present may remember it. The building and furnishings, etc., had cost £23,000. A noble monument of Victoria's generosity to the deaf and dumb, the Government contributed £13,650, the general public about £10,000.

The Rev. Wm. Moss and myself, by our joint efforts, largely contributed to the latter sum by holding public meetings throughout the colony. The boys and girls who accompanied us in our travels also helped to make it a grand success. The infant of 1860 grew rapidly into the giant of 1866. Indomitable energy and influence have raised that magnificent and prominent institution in St. Kilda Road which the Victorians may feel proud to possess as a home and training school for the afflicted.

Before concluding the history, I would like to recall my oldest pupil's remembrance to the difficulties I had to labor with in the way of educating a large class (from 1865 to 1876) with so few teachers. It was impossible to obtain an experienced teacher anywhere. I repeatedly advertised in all the colonies. I also corresponded with England. Good teachers were as scarce there, as well as in Ireland and Scotland, but it is not so now. It was a herculean task indeed, for twelve years altogether, to teach so many pupils, then only one lady assistant for four years with 42, 48, 53, 72 pupils, and only two assistants for eight years to educate 64, 68, 80, 86, 87, 91, 86, 90 pupils. Notwithstanding these difficulties, you made good progress to my satisfaction.

Thus ended Mr. Rose's *resumé* of the beginnings of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution. As this paper has turned out rather lengthy, I will conclude by simply saying that a few of the deaf had a few words to say afterwards, calling to mind incidents and reminiscences of a humorous nature. Mr. Paterson (the Missionary) also spoke, then closed by prayer. We triped down stairs and had several cups of coffee, a gossip, and a laugh before going home.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 3, 1901.

A. W.

Canada.

MR. J. F. T. BOAL has lost his position as Assistant Postmaster at Sussex, on account of change in politics, although he passed the Civil Service Examinations as required. With Mr. Geo. Mackenzie he has purchased thirty-five shares of the Cuban Land and Steamship Co., for \$175 and received five acres of land free at La Gloria, an American Colony in Cuba. They are preparing to go there in a year. Should he come across deaf children there he says he will attempt to educate them. They expect to raise tropical plants and vegetables wanted most at the best markets. Mr. Boal has some knowledge of the Spanish language besides considerable French.

Brooklyn Borough, N. Y.

ON New Year day, 1901, gaiety reigned at the cozy home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Juh-ring on Pulaski street, during the afternoon and evening, the occasion being a party to a select number of their friends, not alone in honor of the New Year, but also in commemoration of the commencement of the new twentieth century. An elaborate program of entertainment for the guests had been announced by the few who were in the secret, but at the last moment unexpected circumstances hindered the carrying out of the scheme, and the matter was abandoned.

The occasion brought to our mind pleasant recollections of the manner in which the Juh-rings entertained their friends in years gone by.

Various games helped to make the hands of the clock revolve all too rapidly, and before we knew it, it was time to think of, as one of the guests expressed it, "Home, sweet home."

About ten o'clock a handsome collation was served in the dining-room, and speeches complimentary to the event helped to enliven the banquet hour; besides we were honored by the charming presence of a young lady from Gallaudet College, whose home is in Buffalo, Miss McPhail. Though the party, under whose chaperonage she was, tried afterwards to deceive us that she was a lady of an entirely different name.

She is the guest of Miss Anderson. Such proceedings are not exactly courteous to Press correspondents, as it is likely to mislead them in the direction of presenting their news in an erroneous manner before the public.

In mentioning the name of but one lady present, we do not mean to slight the sweet belles of our own Borough. They are so well known among us, that it is unnecessary to mention their names. But all courtesy is due to a fair visitor from a distant city.

Several Brooklynite's were present at the Reception and Ball given by the Deaf-Mutes' Union League of New York, on the evening of January 5th at the Tuxedo. They all voted the affair a grand success.

The League has made a reputation for itself for giving refined and orderly receptions, entertainments, etc. There must have been at least three hundred present and many of the ladies appeared in charming toilettes. We were charmed as well as pleased to see that the deaf have made such progress, and can manage such an affair with credit to themselves.

And right now let me say that there are already plans being discussed for several picnics during the coming summer. Let me appeal to the better nature of those of the deaf who are in the habit of creating disturbances on such occasions, to behave themselves and remember that in the majority of cases we are judged by the actions of a few, though it is not just.

When there is to be an entertainment, it frequently happens that the Chairman of the Committee having the affair in charge, is bothered with suggestions as to how to manage this or that matter, and such suggestions generally come from people who are not even members of the society giving the entertainment. As in the case of the Guild's Christmas affair, one party seemed to be inclined to assume the entire management, and because the chairman objected to such proceedings, one of the committee was so foolish as to think the chairman was wrong in objecting to having an outsider usurp his place, and for the moment a rupture seemed imminent.

We wish it to be understood that in order that outsiders will not hereafter bother a committee with suggestions, that in appointing a committee a society endows them with full power to manage an entertainment to the best of their ability and that the chairman acts something in the way of Superintendent, and while it can not always be expected that the rest of the committee should agree with him in everything, they should in the majority of cases be subservient to his better judgment, as a chairman is generally supposed to be selected on the ground of his having sound judgment and intelligence. If an affair is mismanaged, of course the right party is then liable to censure.

In spite of the chairman in this instance being hampered by the slight interference of several parties, we are glad to say that our last Christmas

entertainment eclipsed those of previous years, though these parties who thought they were at the helm tried to air their disappointment by trying to belittle the coming entertainment.

Another hindrance which committees often have to contend with, is the fact that some members, though they are requested to send in their unsold tickets at the earliest possible moment after receiving notice, or to settle for those sold, neglect to do so and delay the matter, thus preventing the committee from giving a statement in full at the proper time, and handing over the profit to the Treasurer.

At the last regular meeting of the Brooklyn Guild the installation of the newly elected officers took place. We regret to say that at first things did not seem to move along quite smoothly, the new officers seeming to feel slightly nervous in the grooves into which they had glided.

We are pleased to report that four new members were enrolled, three ladies and one gentleman.

As the names of the new officers have already appeared in the SILENT WORKER, we will now mention the various committees appointed.

Executive Committee.—Archie McLaren, Chairman, Herman Beck.

Finance Committee.—Leo Greis Chairman, Harry Gloistein, H. L. Bertine.

Visiting Committee.—John B. Valles Chairman, 117 Oak street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, Fred Backhus, Mrs. Wm. Conzelman.

We wish the deaf of Brooklyn to take notice that all applications for aid should be addressed the chairman as above.

Committee on Lectures, Debates, etc.—William G. Gilbert Chairman, Henry L. Juhring, Hugh Conlon.

Committee on compiling new Constitution and By-Laws.—John Wilkinson, Chairman, Henry L. Juhring, Charles Greene.

One of the main reasons why the deaf of this Borough do not frequently attend lectures, etc., at St. Ann's Church, Manhattan, is the due to the great distance at which the church is situated from here. Our Guild has a meeting but once a month, but can have the use of the chapel on any succeeding Thursday, for special meetings and lectures, providing they ask permission. On other evenings the chapel is reserved for the use of the hearing.

We are grieved to notice the many blunders some of the scribes for the Deaf-Mute Press make at times, and we do not mention this in order to paint ourself in a gloomy light, as the only reliable representative, but we try and be correct in what we do report, and verify certain rumors before we do report them.

At the Christmas entertainment there was not about fifty dollars taken in at the door as stated by one scribe,—it was only fifteen and a half.

We have now a clear profit of \$26.00 on hand, and several tickets are still in doubt.

Mrs. Lena Woolman of Long Island, Brooklyn, spent a few weeks in this city, last January. Her visit was due to the death of a dear little niece. She made a call on a lady friend living on Adelphi street who knew her in her girlhood's days.

Joe must have found it lonely on his farm without his better half, and the little baby boy that is the sunshine of their home. It is several years since his city friends have met him.

Cold blew the north wind and tingling were our ears, on the evening of Saturday, January 19th, as we rang the door bell of a home on Twelfth street, near Fifth avenue, by the invitation to Mr. and Mrs. Butterfield to be present at the celebration of their sister, Mrs. Mollie Kidd.

Mrs. Kidd was the recipient of many elaborate little presents. She lived for a number of years in the far west, at Oklahoma, and when it comes to riding a broncho can hold her own with the best of them.

Her husband, a deaf-mute died out there a few years ago.

Quite a good number were present, but several of the invited guests did not put in an appearance, probably owing to the intense cold.

William Moore took a flashlight photograph of the guests in a group. We understood it was one of the new smokeless flashlights, but when we recovered from the moment's blinding flash, and saw through the dense smoke, it was dis-



Silent Worker Eng.

MRS. KIDD'S PARTY.

covered that the paper covered books upon which the light had stood, were ablaze.

Our host promptly ejected them into the stove.

Several ladies present mentioned that they would celebrate their birthdays in similar manner.

"Look out for your pocket books, boys."

On Sunday, January 27th, Chester Q. Mann preached at St. Marks, to a large attendance and in the evening together with his wife was present at the home of Miss Hanatha Henry, as well as several other friends, and a quiet but social evening was spent in conversation.

As Mr. and Mrs. Mann live at Yonkers, N. Y., it is not often we are favored with their company. Mrs. Woolman, of East Newport, L. I., was also present, and as she seldom visits the city, enjoyed herself immensely in the company of her old time friends.

Mr. Mann sprung a new joke on those present by questioning them if they would buy pork by the pound or yard, and if they bought it by the yard, how many feet would they get. Three (pigs) feet make a yard.

On the evening of January 30th, a person standing on the corner of Jefferson and Nostrand Ave's, was puzzled to see a number of people pass him by and making gestures to each other. They were on their way to the residence of Miss Dorothy Willett, where a social party was the order of the evening. The company were a jolly lot, probably owing to the fact that for the first time this winter the streets were covered with a goodly fall "of what we in our babyhood's days" supposed was white sugar. Some of the guests amused themselves tripping the light fantastic toe.

At eleven o'clock refreshments were served, and as it was not to be an affair into the wee small hours o' the morn, the company broke up soon afterwards. For a time snow balls flew merrily.

The Brooklyn belles seem bent upon having a gay time the remainder of the Winter.

On Thursday, Jan. 31st, Walter Peet, M.D., son of the late Isaac Lewis Peet, lectured before the Guild, on the subject of First Aid to the Injured. Before starting his lecture, he gave a brief outline of the kindly interest he takes in the deaf, the result of ties of blood and friendship, and this earlier days spent in association with them.

What he discussed should be known in every family, as it may often be the means of saving the life of those near and dear to us, before the services of a physician or surgeon can be obtained. He explained how to treat simple cuts. The one important thing to keep them clean from microscopic germs with antiseptics.

How to stop the flow of blood from a severed artery or vein, until the arrival of the surgeon; how to treat burns, revive a person asphyxiated by gas, where life is not extinct, also in cases of drowning. How to treat temporarily fractures and compound fractures of the bones.

Also what to do in case of snake bite, and in cases of swallowing poisons.

He held his audience spell bound and to illustrate his lecture used one of the deaf, as if he were attending him in an emergency.

While the writer is no expert in the sign language and understands only about one-half of it, everything the lecturer said was as clear as day to us.

We only wish that all the deaf would express themselves as clearly as did Walter Peet, M.D.

What he said was highly appreciated and a vote of thanks extended to him for his kindness in coming such a distance, from Yonkers, in the

interests of his silent friends, for whom his heart beats warmly. He respectfully declined to accept any fee.

LEO GREIS.

188 Adelphi St., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

PROMINENT DEAF PERSONS OF BROOKLYN.

The portrait printed with this sketch is that of Leo Greis, Corresponding Secretary of the Brooklyn Guild. He was born in New York City, January 1859, and lived there up to the age of nine, when his parents moved to Brooklyn.

He attended Public School No. 20 on Broome street, New York, when he was between five and six years of age.

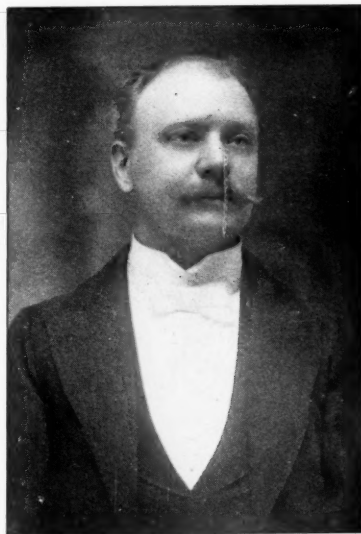
When at the age of eight he lost his hearing from Typhus fever, he could read and write pretty well.

After his affliction he returned to the same school, but did not remain long, as his parents were advised to send him to an institution for the deaf.

Soon after he became a pupil at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of the Deaf, then located on East Fourteenth street. He remained there only about one year and a half, then went to a private German and English school.

At the age of thirteen he left school for good, but with reading good literature managed to become quite proficient in the English language as well as German to a limited extent.

After leaving school he attended an Art school for about three years, after which he became ap-



Silent Worker Eng.

LEO GREIS.

prenticed to a Wood Engraver, and served three years without wages. When his apprenticeship expired, he worked for two years at Frank Leslie's Publishing House. In those times thirty or more engravers were employed in the place, and they were compelled to do over-work at home several times a week.

He afterwards served twelve years at George Munro's Publishing House, and the later two years was foreman of the department.

But wood engraving as a trade was on the rapid decline, and owing to failing health he was compelled to resign his position.

He, later on, worked at home for Street & Smith of the *New York Weekly*.

While wood engraving is still used to some extent on Fashion magazines, he does not recommend any boy to choose it as an occupation.

It was a life of slavery and nothing but trouble with bad spots on the wood, even when it was at its best. And the constant confinement to a chair is detrimental to the health.

After twenty years of toil at his trade, he is in fairly good circumstances.

While he does not favor educating the deaf at schools for the hearing, he is one of the fortunate few who acquired a good education partly in that manner.

The numerous Institutions for the deaf are the proper place for them.

THE OLDEST CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA.

THERE stands to this day an unique edifice of worship, a relic of Colonial days and the oldest church in Philadelphia, Penna., which I will attempt to describe through information kindly furnished and from some old clippings and personal knowledge. This venerable house is none other than the "Gloria Dei" Church—the official title—but better and universally known as Old Swedes' Church, an ancient edifice built by early Swedish settlers. It lies on a tract of land of one and a half acres, including its famous burying grounds very near on the shore of the historic Delaware River; built of brick brought across the ocean especially for the purpose. When the structure was completed, it was looked upon as a masterpiece and was befittingly dedicated on the First Sunday after Trinity in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred,—July second, by the Rev. Eric Bjork.

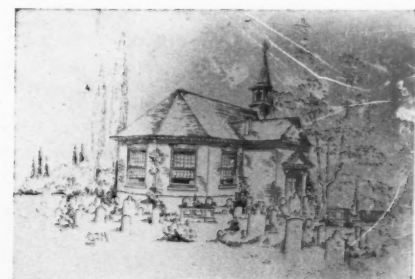
At this period, Philadelphia was a village and this church was far out in the country. How many of us can imagine and see the great change wrought at the present day, we see the church right in the city, whose boundary limit is several miles beyond. In its colonial days around it were many Indian Camps which were much nearer than the village of Philadelphia, and the pasture was spotted with thickly wooded fields, stocked with cunning hares and "foxy" foxes, beautiful ponds, wherein swam the happy family of goslings with their mother "gooses," superb cultivated fields where pasturing cows and sheep loomed leisurely, the open field where healthful children indulged in "innocent" fun. These all have disappeared and now stands thousands and thousands of houses, and the subject of this sketch stands out conspicuously among them with due reverence.

A few years, after the dedication, the church accumulated some property of about twenty-five acres on the Schuylkill River to Tenth Street, and about ninety-six acres on the Schuylkill River, but through some gross carelessness, the documents covering the ownership of these very valuable pieces of land have disappeared, and been lost forever. The pastors were appointed by the Kings of Sweden, and came from the Mother Country. It was chiefly a dependency for its revenue and support from far beyond the sea until 1845, when the congregation resolved to place itself in connection with the Episcopal Convention, and from that day henceforth, it has been an Episcopal Church proudly presided over by the good venerable Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, the Right Rev. Ozi W. Whitaker, D.D., and the present rector is Rev. Snyder B. Simmes. The first Episcopal rector was Rev. J. C. Clay, D.D.

The church is in a good state of preservation. The bell which rings for services was recast from the old bell made in 1643, and bears the same inscription:

"I, to the church the living call,
And to the grave do summon all."

The last line refers to its famous burying grounds where are interred thousands of the dead mostly who were identified with "Old Swedes." The grounds have been used for interment for over two centuries, and many of



Drawn by H. E. Stevens.

Silent Worker Eng.

"OLD SWEDES" SOUTHWARK.

the old fashioned tomb stones bear dates as far back as 1725. The oldest stone decipherable

(Continued on page 93.)

Kinetoscope and Telephone,

AND NEW YORK NOTES

EDITED BY ALEXANDER L. PACH.

ABOSTON religious society has lost its leader. History does not relate what events led up to it, but the spiritual leader of the flock, in the *Deaf-Mutes' Register* after calling on God to have mercy on one of his former charges "and his blind followers," gives the following reasons for leaving the Society without a head:

1. Unchristian Committee.
2. For using wrong methods for gaining good ends. I see the danger. Trying to do good in questionable ways. This is one of the dangers of modern times.
3. The Society tried to save itself by persecuting others who differ from them on religious points.
4. The attendants are allowed to do about as they please during the services, etc., without prompt and stern order being maintained.
5. More temporal work is resorted to than spiritual and higher work.

The reverend gentleman makes himself out a martyr and proves very clearly that the deaf of Boston, like their brethren both deaf and hearing, are simply human beings.

If the deaf prefer a social evening at a whist party or a theatre, it's not to be wondered at, and it's not surprising that when a minister denounces these affairs as "Hellish inventions of the Devil," it goes to show that there are would-be leaders of the deaf living in 1901, in Boston, who properly should have been residents of Salem in the same State, two hundred years ago.

Several of the papers speak of "former graduates" of their schools.

Just what a "former graduate" is, is an unfashionable mystery to me. Former pupils I am familiar with but "Former Graduate" is a puzzle.

The Institutions are now sending out their reports, and as a matter of pride, the Superintendents send copies to other schools. This doesn't involve the Superintendent in a penny of expense for the report, the postage and even the printed slip.

"With the compliments of Principal—" is paid for by the State or the school, so the sickly, wishy washy gush that is characteristic of an acknowledgment of the receipt of a report is all out of place. Formal acknowledgment is really all that is necessary and all that is required.

I was standing by the box-office of a hall where a ball, given by a society of deaf people was being held, when a young man, whom I thought I recognized as some one I had met before and who was dressed as a hard-working, self-respecting laborer, addressed me and told me more in five minutes than many better educated deaf men could have told me in half an hour.

He had a rare gift of concentration and did not get off a superfluous word. He "shook hands" and merely remarked, by way of preface, that he had met me before.

Pointing to a sign over the ticket-seller's "cage," he remarked: "That's robbery!" The advertisements said the admission was twenty-five cents; now I bought a ticket and came here to find that for taking care of my hat I must pay fifteen cents more. Why are the deaf deceived this way?"

I disclaimed culpability, when he went on to say that he was a foundling and from a "Babes' Hospital" went through successive stages—Orphan Asylum, etc., until he reached the Westchester School for the Deaf. His term ended, he was practically set adrift and was making both ends meet. Then he laid down the fifteen cents with the remark that if the admission was forty cents, why wasn't it so advertised, and then he "shook" again and left me and I have thought a great deal about him since and have concluded that he will get along in the world if any one does.

Some of the literary societies throughout the country are still hammering away at "Fire vs. Water" and "City vs. Country Life."

With such a vast field rich in interesting and profitable themes for debate, this is a matter of profound wonder.

At one of these debates a Chicago man, hammering away on the "country" side of a debate, waxed eloquent over the fact that while in the city he needed a clean handkerchief every day, in the country the same useful adjunct to his wearing apparel, after several days usage, was still fit to be seen. After such a convincing argument, look for a general exodus from the cities.

A Tennessee newspaper, in its account of a wedding in which both bride and groom were deaf-mutes, adds:

"The bride is well and favorably known and though deaf and dumb, is good looking."

I suppose the editor thinks good looks are incompatible with "deafness and dumbness."

When the Empire State Association Convention adjourned at Syracuse last August, there was a pretty general impression that the next meeting would be held at the Fanwood school in New York city. Since then, prominent Buffalo deaf people have urged, both privately and publicly, that the State Association should meet at Buffalo, immediately after the adjournment of the Teachers' Convention.

This would give the deaf of New York and other states opportunity to attend two interesting meetings; the great Pan American Exposition and Niagara Falls; side trips to Toronto, etc., will give us a gathering of the deaf the like of which has not been seen since the Chicago World's Fair.

Mr. Robert E. Maynard, in his splendidly conducted "Owl Column" in the last issue of this paper says that while we deaf people do our full duty in honoring the Gallaudets and Peets, by observing their natal days in a becoming manner, we overlook many others who have been prominent in educating the deaf.

Mr. Maynard is right. There are hundreds who have been engaged in the work of educating the deaf whom we have overlooked and the only remedy is to have a banquet on the birthday of all the prominent teachers and others who have sacrificed their lives on the altars of deaf-mute education.

And then we should not forget the Institution stewards and clerks, and trade-instructors, and supervisors and matrons. We should be grovelers, in fact, and be thankful and show it. The spirit of subserviency is not so dominant in most of us as Mr. Maynard could wish, and there ought to be a reform right off.

Then, again, Mr. Maynard says we take off our hats to the Principals dead and living (dead and living Principals, mind you, for I take it that Mr. Maynard doesn't mean that we deaf people, dead and living, take off our hats) and deliberately, wilfully and with malice aforethought, "never stop to consider taking off our hats to those of the deaf who deserve honor for their success in the commercial world." "It is to these workers we owe so much, not to the Institutions," says Mr. Maynard.

This is a fruitful theme, and if Mr. Maynard will bring some sort of order out of this chaos we will all endanger our lives, even run the risk of pneumonia by taking off hats to Mr. Maynard, who is a Mrs. Nation and a Mrs. Grannis rolled into one, and more, greater than either, for his powerful arguments defy analysis, defy debate, defy logic and defy common sense.

This, my tribute to Mr. Maynard, humble though it be, is offered in the most sincere spirit.

So far as some schools for the deaf are concerned, the most unwelcome visitor is the graduate, or former pupil. I do not mean the one who has frequent loafing spells which he "puts in" at his *alma mater*, who is sure to be a nuisance, but the visitor who gets a chance once in two or three years to run in and look around. No one has

any time for him. The Principal is busy and asks to be excused, teacher after teacher gives him a look that means "don't bother me," and so it goes.

But let a bevy of school-girls out for a lark, or hunting up odd sights, visiting museums, insane retreats, prisons and the like, stop in at a school for the deaf and all is so different.

They are given an attendant to show them around, every class-room is visited and all class work is interrupted. In the speech classes they say "How old are you?" "Where do you live?" etc., *ad lib.*, while the deaf man who really knows tweedle-dee from tweedle-dum is "squelched."

If I didn't know the foregoing to be facts, I wouldn't write about them.

Not so long ago, (never mind where) a congregation of deaf people decided to give their pastor a big present and combine the donation with a party. Now the churchly spirit would dictate that all the members of the congregation should be asked, and contributions asked according to the means of each, but in this case no such course was pursued. On the contrary, a tax of fifty cents was imposed on all and all were told that unless they "ponied up" the required half-dollar they could not come. Now there are many who would gladly contribute a dollar to the fund if it was made a matter of discretion who wouldn't hand over a penny if it was demanded in "stand and deliver" style.

Then there are poor members of congregations whose earnings in a month are less than their pastor receives in a week and they feel, naturally, when there is a social affair at the parson's home and what amounts to an inscription over the door:

ADMISSION 50 CENTS,
that somehow or other things are not in accord with the teaching of Jesus of Nazareth and it's in such little things as these that we find cause for empty pews at services.

Mr. John H. Geary is the occupant of the editorial chair of the latest "independent" paper for the deaf.

The Recorder is its name and though no copy has reached me, I learn that it makes a good beginning. Mr. Geary is brainy enough to make a paper a success, but, alas, brains are not negotiable at the bank, nor will they pay the printer or the paper man.

Mr. Geary is brave in making the attempt and he has my best wishes for success.

A. L. PACH.

THE MUTE CHILD.

BY BESSIE CHANDLER.

There runs a story of an Indian prince,
Who wished the origin of speech to know,
And so he turned to little children—since
It is to them for knowledge wise men go.

He took these little ones while yet around
Their new-born souls the silence lingered still,
And placed them where no human speech or sound
Was ever heard—it was his royal will.

No happy nursery rhymes, no lullabies
There little children ever sung or heard;
No mother waited for the sweet surprise
Of hearing the first precious lisping word.

But after many years the prince one day
Ordered the children to be brought him where
He sat upon his throne in grand array,
And all learned men were gathered there.

Shrinking, though innocent, and shy with fear,
Before the august prince the children came,
The wise men watch them eagerly to hear
Their language, but the children all are dumb.

They ask them many questions, as they try
Out of the voiceless depth some sound to bring;
The children never utter word or cry;
But only stand there mute and wondering.

And so the prince's queer experiment
Was but a failure. All the tongues were tied;
There children silent came and silent went
They could not speak for they had never tried.

Sometimes I wonder, should His kingdom come,
That kingdom full of joy and peace and love,
Would we be found like those poor children, dumb;
Or could we speak the language from above?

What if its words and meaning all unknown
Should fall upon an unaccustomed ear?
How can we make that heavenly tongue our own,
Unless we try to learn and speak it here?

—Unknown.



QUEEN VICTORIA and THE DEAF.



THE LOS ANGELES DEAF REMEMBER QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE deaf and dumb of Los Angeles and Pasadena, enjoyed a memorial service to Queen Victoria at St. Paul's Cathedral kindly conducted by Prof. H. R. Reaves of New York City, Mrs. E. Andrews of Chicago, and Prof. Charles Kerney of Indianapolis, for Rev. Thomas Widd, yesterday afternoon—a novel sight to those not familiar with their beautiful sign language.

The following anecdote was given in Mr. Kerney's paper: There was a little girl, named Elizabeth Groves, born deaf and dumb in the neighborhood of Osborne House. Her father was postmaster of the village. One day he was standing at his door when a Londoner appeared and called his attention to the fact that it was about to rain; that Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort were some distance off, and had no umbrella. Her father went after them, and, as it was raining, offered the use of the umbrella. The offer was accepted, and he was requested to accompany the Queen and Prince to Osborne House. He did so, and the royal pair spoke pleasantly to him on the road. When her father reached Osborne House with the Queen and Prince, he was sent to the kitchen, and some refreshments were given him. In a while, \$25. The umbrella is now in the possession of her brother, though it is all the worse for wear.

Through the Queen's influence the deaf-mute girl was sent to the Institution for the Deaf and



Silent Worker Eng.

knowing she should never see her again in this world, the Queen bent down and kissed the dying woman, and went downstairs. As though she had forgotten something, the Queen returned,

man's parents, of limited means, till they died.

The Queen has patronized the numerous schools for the education of the deaf throughout her kingdom and empire on a liberal scale—with her own money. She seems to have derived more satisfaction from the aid she rendered in private. Every incident, every bit of light thrown upon her character, shows her to have been warm and sunny and full of sympathy.—*Los Angeles Daily Times.*

To show that Queen Victoria was most friendly to her deaf subjects, we quote from the *British Deaf Monthly*, in its "Royal Diamond Jubilee number of 1897, and are able to reproduce herewith the fac-simile of the original letter notifying her consent to the request made by Mr. Agnew to become patroness of the Glasgow Mission to the Adult Deaf, and enclosing her check for £50. (\$250.00) although money had not been applied for.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the Queen can talk on her fingers, and usually does so when she meets with some deaf-mute who excites her interest and sympathy. We have frequently read of her visiting a poor deaf woman living near Osborne, and reading to her. There appears to be several versions of the story; and there is another similar story told of Her Majesty's tenderness to a poor deaf woman at Windsor. While prepared to find that some atmosphere of myth has accrued to these well-

Buckingham Palace
May 30 1889

Having submitted
my correspondence as
well as Mr Henderson's
letter to the Queen
I am commanded by
Her Majesty to inform
you that the Queen
will be happy to

become Patron of
the Institute for
the Deaf and
Dumb of the
West of Scotland
I am to add that
the Queen will be
happy to send

a donation to the
Institution of
Fifty Pounds
I have the honor to
be
Your obedient servant
Wm Agnew Esq
W. Agnew Esq

Dumb in London. Here she was favorably known as "the Queen's child." She was afterward married to a deaf Londoner. Previous to her marriage she made the greater part of the woolen boots and clothing for the royal children, and other articles for Victoria's own wear. The front room at her father's post-office was usually set out with her Berlin wool work, and the Queen never visited Osborne House without coming to the post-office and purchasing the whole of the stock. The royal family at this time were only young, and needed many woolen articles of dress. When the deaf and dumb woman became ill at her father's house, the Queen, while at Osborne House, was a frequent visitor, and spent much time speaking to her in the deaf and dumb language, never allowing any one to interpret for her. When the deaf-mute was on her dying bed, Queen Victoria came to see her, and, to receive her, gave her a smelling bottle (also in her brother's possession.) She also gave her a Bible with her own name inscribed, "Victoria."

At her last visit, before going to Balmoral,

bade her good-by again, kissed her once more, and left for Balmoral. The deaf-mute was buried in Osborne House churchyard March 12, 1874. Queen Victoria aided financially the deaf wo-



Silent Worker Eng.

QUEEN VICTORIA TALKING TO A SICK DEAF-MUTE.

After a painting by Wm. Agnew.

worn anecdotes, we have no doubt that they are laid on a substantial foundation of practical kindness shown by the Queen to any deaf that come in her way.

"One of these incidents was commemorated by Mr. William Agnew, some ten years ago, in his picture entitled "Royal Condescension," of which many of our readers have seen reproductions. The Queen and the Princess of Battenberg had an opportunity of inspecting this work of art when on a visit to Blythwood, in 1888; but, whether they availed themselves of the opportunity, we have no record."

News from the other side of this country states that already nearly 400 British deaf-mutes have signed the petition to Queen Victoria in favor of a universal combined system. It also says there is very probability of more than 1,000 signing the same.

BORN

On the 28th of January, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. Emil Scheiffer, of Mont Clair, N. J., a son. Mr. Scheiffer is a graduate of the New Jersey School for the Deaf.



[Entered at the Post Office in Trenton as Second-class matter.]

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JOHN P. WALKER, M.A., Editor.
GEORGE S. PORTER, Publisher.

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ALL CONTRIBUTIONS must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE SILENT WORKER is not responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents on educational or other subjects.

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REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS will not be returned unless stamp is enclosed.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SILENT WORKER, Trenton, N. J.

AFTER five years without a fatality among its children, the Ohio School recently lost two pupils by death in a single day.

BROTHER CALDWELL devotes the whole first page of his last issue to "A Poker Story." Instead of being about a woman who defeated a burglar with a poker, or anything of that sort, it seems to refer to some game by the name.

THE tremendous disadvantage of having no hospital in which to isolate contagious cases was never more clearly shown than by the fact that the Georgia school has just had an enforced vacation of two months occasioned by a single case of the scarlet fever.

THE most common expression of affection for our children on SPENDING MONEY, the part of parents and friends, is the giving of money to them.

Scarcely one calls that does not, upon leaving, go down into their pockets and place in the hand of the little one a larger or smaller amount of change; only then can they go away feeling that they have done their whole duty. As a consequence, many of them have a regular supply of money that would be almost enough for them to live on, were they without other means of support. This would be a most excellent thing were a proper care taken to teach them the value of the money they get, its care and proper uses. If left to itself the child recognizes but a single use of it, and the nearest candy-store inevitably gets it all. There are two very serious objections to the free use of money by the child. The first is that a well-spring of life is poisoned. The stomach receives an injury that frequently lasts for life; and just how much this effects the whole being and mars the success and happiness of one, only the confirmed dyspeptic can say. An institution may be ever so careful. Its cuisine may be all but perfect; its supervision during meal-time the most complete, its medical and surgical care the best; the extra strain of the added mass

of indigestible trash has its effect and the health, the thing that has the most important bearing upon the whole mental, moral and physical being, is lost. Quite as serious in its way, is the effect upon the economics of the child. He learns that money is something to be transferred at once into sweet-meats or toys, and he learns it so well that it is a lesson he seldom forgets. The disposition is one that grows by what it feeds upon, and a life of thriftless improvidence comes of the habit of spending formed in school-life. The School for the Deaf is *in loco parentis* and it is as much its province to regulate and control this matter as it is to attend to the intellectual and moral welfare of the child.

To the end that our little ones may get a knowledge of the judicious handling of that part of the "medium of circulation" which may come their way, a little saving fund has been established with us. The Superintendent is the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Receiving teller and indeed the whole "Trust." There are at present fifty-three depositors, and the deposits range in amount from ten cents to five dollars. Monies may be deposited or withdrawn at any time, and though the accounts are as yet kept in a somewhat primitive way the nucleus is here, and should the idea meet with the full approval of parents and pupils a more complete and elaborate system will be arranged. If it promotes good digestion, teaches thrift, and gives an idea of banking, and results in these directions are already apparent, its mission will have been a good one, and perhaps we may count three more little stars in the crown of our good work.

WHAT is the greatest contrast between civilization and barbarism? It is the care of the helpless and the support of the weak, the ill, the very young, the aged and the deformed, under a civilized system of living and government, as against the vile and primitive method of existence, which means simply, "every one for himself."

Amongst the savages where men and beasts fight one with the other for food and life, the primitive law of the "survival of the fittest" prevails; amongst the barbarians no law is known save that of self-preservation. The natural result of such a system is that the weak, the deformed, the sickly and delicate are killed off or left to perish, and none but the strong and healthy survive.

On the contrary, the civilized man, walking in the light of modern knowledge, sees and practices the living truth given by God for humanity to follow, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." It is obedience to this divine law that has made millions happy who would otherwise be condemned and born into lives of sorrow and woe. Now, the cripple can hope for a cure; the deaf or dumb make up for the loss of a sense by the proper education and cultivation of the other senses; the sick find a place for the remedy of their ills; the poor and needy obtain help in various ways; the orphan is not left to starve and die; the aged and the infirm can find shelter and rest; and finally, at last, society will bury the poor. Of such things as these is the triumph of civilization made; in such ways does modern society show itself victorious over slavery, hate, greed, selfishness, murder, cannibalism, ignorance, idolatry, robbery, and neglect of the unfortunate.

Contrast this way of living with that of primi-

tive races—our ancestors, savages, barbarians and half-civilized peoples: In the olden time the Romans killed the delicate child, rather than be burdened with it in later life; not knowing in their ignorance that mental strength is greater than physical strength; to-day the mother in India still sacrifices her child in the sacred River Ganges; in certain of the Pacific Islands, the aged and sickly, the hoary with years are led to their doom and killed by the stronger of the tribe; and in China, children, particularly girls, are so little appreciated that many of them are abandoned by their parents, to wretched deaths.

In the light of to-day a girl baby is the sweetest and most lovable thing known. Let us be thankful that we live in a civilization where it is regarded as part of every man's duty to help and assist his fellow being in trouble and affliction, either by direct assistance, or indirectly (through taxation and the government) and see that those in need are assisted.

A beautiful incident occurred in the days of the early Christian Church, that aptly illustrates the difference between selfish barbarism and unselfish brotherly love for our fellow being.

It was during the persecution of the Christians by the Romans under Valerian. St. Lawrence, deacon at Rome, was denounced to the authorities for worshipping Christ as well as having riches stored away in his church. Lawrence was ordered to forsake his God and deliver up his wealth. He asked for time to get his riches in order, and was granted three days time. These ended, the deacon brought forward a number of poor persons and offered them as the church's treasures, with certain widows and orphans her jewels. For this he was put to death by being roasted on a grid-iron.

If in those days the church could call the poor and the widow and the orphan, their riches and their jewels, so too to-day should every civilized community do the same. What was then the exception meriting death, is now looked upon as the duty of church and state alike. Is any state or community derelict in this duty? Yes, New Jersey, for one.

Perhaps I have been a long time in reaching my point—the care of our deaf and dumb by our state authorities. Let me hope I have reached there at last. One of the triumphs of civilization is the care of the deaf and dumb. I do not think this triumph of civilization is a conspicuous success in New Jersey. I see no reason to set a day apart to celebrate its success with barbecues, speech-making, fire works and a grand fandango and kaboo. Not while the authorities keep the deaf and dumb little ones boxed up in a bunch of wooden buildings, too small for the purpose, and with the ever-present dangers that lurk in such structures. Under such conditions it is only by the best management, and the utmost care of the staff and teachers that good work can be done, and the deaf and dumb educated properly. Who would dream of putting the brakes on a train being slowly pulled up a grade. Yet, this very thing is done by the state in its support of the deaf and dumb. The appropriation is too small; necessarily the work is handicapped both in its scope and thoroughness. The present management could do far more if they had the facilities.

Other states have well built, up-to-date structures of stone, suitable for the work in hand—the care and education of those who are handicapped in the struggle of life. Money should not be spared on such a glorious work, for the people to-day are ready to say as did St. Lawrence, in other

times, "these are our treasure and our jewels." Who? the deaf and dumb.

At present it looks as though the state believes in helping with the widow's mite. This comparison is wrong, for the widow gave her all to the cause. The State is not asked to give all its wealth. No; merely enough to do properly the work of caring for, educating and making good citizens of these mutes. Until the State of New Jersey does its duty in this matter of providing properly for the education of the deaf and dumb, its position is somewhere near the tail end of the procession in the march of progress. And we are in the 20th century at that. AL. LAPIERRE.

School and City.

Irvine Boileau left us just before the holidays and we miss his genial smile. We have been given no reason for his departure, but as he is of a thrifty turn of mind, we are led to believe that he has joined the ranks of the "full dinner pail."

When Eddie Daubner returned after the holidays, he had almost outgrown our last impression of him. He is now wearing long trousers and looks every inch a man.

During these long wintry months when it is a question how to entertain children to the best advantage, just suggest games and watch them play by the hour.

Josie Burke, Clara Breese, and Sadie Daly have formed a sewing bee. They make doll clothes of all descriptions and the styles are Wiener Chic, to say the least.

What is this set smile that Josie Grisley is now wearing? Some say that she has an invitation to spend Easter with one of her schoolmates.

The industrial department is making several articles to be sent to the Buffalo Exposition. From the sewing department will be contributions by Zazel Brugler and Minnie Bogart.

This must be a month of birthdays. Annie Oles and Clara Breese have just passed theirs. The list is rather a long one to give; the last but not least of all is George Washington's.

Roy Townsend and Joseph Reis have been retiring of late at 8 o'clock. What is the meaning of this? Are they trying to follow out:

"Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise?"

During the skating season the trolley cars have special interest for the children. A vote of thanks should be sent in to the company for their willingness to give the public the tip. This tip resembles very much flaming Mars, probably with a deeper tinge of vermilion added to it.

The children were given a half holiday, Thursday afternoon, January 8th, and taken to Spring Lake. The superintendent made a most interesting picture with innumerable tots hanging on. Lizzie Hartman was the most indefatigable beginner on the ice. No matter how often she went down, she always rose with a radiant smile. Probably she had before her: "If you don't at first succeed, try, try again."

Willie Henry received a word from home recently that his mother has the grip.

Sarah Bloom's father took her and Ella Steidel home, one Saturday, to remain until the evening of the following day. The children's parents are unusually kind in this respect. Generally when a child goes home for a few days' visit, she is accompanied by one of her playmates.

Jennie Temple's uncle and aunt with their two children have gone to Cuba and Porto Rico for a short visit.

Since photography has become an art the children were given stereopticon views on Art, Friday evening, February 9th. Most of the photographs were pictures of the buildings on the grounds and children, and these pictures to the children, like the song "Tell me the old, old story," never lose their sweetness or lustre.

The latest picture that has been taken on the premises is the one of Lizzie Weeks, Allie Leary and Jennie Temple in their gymnasium suits.

One morning the mercury dropped to 14 degrees. This is very cold weather for us. One of the teachers has a weather chart in her room and some of the children's faith in it has been very much shaken up, as it has failed in several instances to grow colder, or snow when predicted.

Otto Krause received a box from his sister in which was a new suit. Otto must come out on dress parade and let us pass judgment.

Mrs. Porter was hostess one evening recently to her class. These little ones were chaperoned by Misses Mary Somers and Grace Apgar. To the initiated, as well as uninitiated, to polite society, it was a most enjoyable evening. Cocoa, popcorn and wafers were served.

Mrs. Laurentia Myers is convalescent at the school from an operation that was performed by Dr. H. G. Norton.

Lily Gano has finally returned and the ovation that she was given by her classmates was enough to turn any one's head.

Whenever there is a holiday, Edna Van Wagner and Mabel Snowden are inseparable—a beautiful illustration of "whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people." This time Edna Van Wagner is going home with Mabel Snowden to spend the 22nd.



Silent Worker Eng.

A FEW OF OUR BABIES.

It was noticed that one department went around for a while with a hungry look. We afterwards found out that the pay roll had failed to reach its destination and it was a couple of weeks before it was replaced. In consideration of the above, the butcher, candlestick-maker and the baker kindly extended their credit to these people a few weeks.

Our superintendent must have come direct from the heavens, as several of the children made the startling remark that he wrote the ten commandments. Is it because Mr. Walker conducts the chapel exercises, or some stringent rules he has made, or a near compliment that he wears the benign look of Moses?

While Reno Bice was visiting in Englishtown during the holidays, she met Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins. We have heard since that Mrs. Jenkins has the typhoid fever.

The following is a note by Mary Somers, one of the conscientious and diligent workers in the school, who has recently taken a great interest in Classical History.

"Jupiter was king of the gods. He married Juno who was a goddess. She was revengeful. She thought that her husband loved Calisto better than her. Calisto was a beautiful woman. Juno turned Calisto into a bear. She went away and lived in the woods. Jupiter could not love Calisto, because she was a bear. She was afraid

of the dogs and hunters, because the dogs would bark and hunters shoot at her. One day a young boy was hunting in the woods. He saw the bear but he did not know it was his mother. Calisto saw him and knew him. She would have liked to put her paws around him. He had a spear and would have killed her, but Jupiter stopped him and snatched them both away, and put them in the heaven. Calisto forms the Great Ben or Great Dipper, and her son forms the Little Bear or Little Dipper. They could fly in the air. If the people were bad, the gods and goddesses would turn them into different shapes. Some of the gods and goddesses had wings on their backs."

The introduction of gas-heaters for the irons in the Laundry and the removal of the old iron-heater has wrought a great change for the better there.

Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Newcomb have recently "trued" all the machinery in the Industrial Hall, thus relieving the engine of much of the strain on it.

There was an impromptu theatrical entertainment by the boys in their sitting-room on the evening of the 15th, which all thoroughly enjoyed.

The Teachers' Meeting on the 13th was largely attended.

Mrs. Porter has had two evenings at home during the month for her little ones at both of which fine times were had.

All except the tiniest ones, walked both ways the last time they went to Spring Lake Park to skate, and brother Vail says he don't think one of them "moved" that night.

The two evenings spent with the stereopticon have been among the happiest of the year.

Miss Sappington is now one of the dinner Mamma's and the baby boys are her especial charge.

An odd mistake with odd results occurred in the girls' lavatory, one night last week. It seems that the cough medicine and lotion for chapped hands are very similar in color and are kept in similar bottles. Upon retiring, on the evening in question the girls got the cough mixture and gave their hands a thorough rubbing with it, going to bed in the faith that the morrow would bring benefit. The singular part of it was that the morrow did bring benefit for nearly all the the hands were well. The question now is whether it would not be better to use the lotion internally.

Thomas Kelly and Vincent Metzler are the latest arrivals, and both are exceeding nice fellows.

The printing and wood-working classes are full to over-flowing.

The newcomers now number thirteen and yet nothing but good luck has attended them.

Miss Bunting and Mrs. Porter were the Committee on Washington's Birthday Entertainment and right well did they do their work.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester M. Whitney, formerly connected with our school but now of Elizabeth, N. J., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Porter over Sunday, the 17th inst. They enjoyed meeting their many friends in the city. Mr. Whitney reports business very good in his line and that he will have to enlarge his brass foundry in the near future. Of course we are all glad that he is meeting with success.

Mr. Isaac Bowker was one of the grip victims this month. He was confined to the house for nearly two weeks.

The deaf residents of this city have become much interested in the game of "Carom." Among those who have boards are Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd and Mr. and Mrs. Bowker. As a result there was a "Carom" party held at the Lloyd residence one evening not long ago. There were present besides the host and hostess Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Bowker Mr. and Mrs. Salter and Mr. and Mrs. Porter. A luncheon was afterwards served.

School - Room.

Conducted by R. B. Lloyd, A.B.

History.

1. Name the thirteen original States.
2. Name some causes of dissatisfaction that finally led to the Revolutionary War.
3. What was the Stamp Act?
4. What was the "Boston Tea-Party?"
5. What was the white population of the colonies at the beginning of the war?
6. What was the result of the battle of Bunker Hill?
7. What were the general qualifications of Washington for the position of commander-in-chief?
8. When and where was the Declaration of Independence made and signed?
9. How many signatures has the Declaration of Independence?
10. Why is John Hancock's name written first?
11. How long did the war last and what was the result?
12. When was Washington elected President?
13. What were the most important events of his administration?
14. What is the Monroe Doctrine?
15. Who were the "barn-burners?"
16. What was the Missouri Compromise?
17. What States joined the Southern Confederacy?

Geography.

1. What led to the settlement of the Western part of our country?
2. Mention the most important gold regions of the world.
3. What state is noted for its silver?
4. Where are the most productive silver mines in Europe?
5. What country in North America has rich silver mines?
6. Mention some of the most-useful minerals.
7. Where in the United States are the most important mines of useful minerals?
8. What state produces the most iron and coal?
9. In what European countries is coal found?
10. Where are the most noted copper mines in the world?
11. Where are the largest salt mines in the world?
12. What state produces the most lead?
13. Where is Iron Mountain?
14. What is quarrying?
15. What state is noted for its granite quarries?
16. What is the hardest form of lime-stone?
17. What is the softest form of lime-stone?
18. What state is noted for its marble quarries?
19. Where are noted hills of chalk?
20. What is manufacturing?
21. What is a manufactory?
22. What are manufactures?
23. Where is the great manufacturing region of North America?
24. What river moves the most machinery?
25. What is the chief business in New England?
26. What and where is the leading manufacturing city in the United States?
27. What and where is the second manufacturing city in the United States?
28. What nation has the most manufactures in the world?

29. What European countries are noted for their fine wool?

Plants and Animals.

(From The Mentor.)

1. Name five vegetables
2. Name five kinds of fruit which grow in our climate.
3. Name five kinds of fruit which grow in the hot climate.
4. In which part of the United States do oranges grow?
5. Name three kinds of grain.
6. What is made from wheat?
7. What is made from flour?
8. Where does a great deal of wheat grow?
9. Which part of the coffee plant do we use?
10. What do people do to the coffee berries before they use them?
11. Where does coffee grow?
12. Where does tea grow?
13. Which part of the tea plant do we use?
14. What do the Chinese do to the leaves before they sell them?
15. From what plants do we get clothing?
16. From what do we get cotton?
17. What is made from cotton?
18. In which climate does cotton grow?
19. In which part of the United States does it grow?
20. What is made from flax?
21. What color is the flower of the flax?
22. In which climate does flax grow?
23. Name four things made of linen.
24. Name the parts of a tree.
25. Which part of a tree is used for building?
26. What do men do to trees before they use them?
27. What kind of lumber do men use for building houses?
28. What kinds of wood are used for furniture?
29. What does furniture mean?
30. What does fuel mean?
31. What kinds of wood do people use for fuel?
32. What parts of plants are sometimes used for medicine?
33. What is rubber made from?
34. In which climate does the rubber tree grow?
35. How do men make rubber from the sap?
36. From what do we get cork?
37. Which part of the cork tree is used to make cork?
38. Where does the cork tree grow?
39. What do they do to the bark?
40. Tell me five things made of rubber?
41. What does "utensils" mean?
42. What is the flesh of the cow called?
43. What else do we get from the cow for food?
44. What is made from the skin of the cow?
45. What is made from the leather?
46. What is made from the cow's horns?
47. What is the flesh of the calf called?
48. For what is calf-skin used?
49. What is the flesh of the sheep called?
50. What is the flesh of the pig called?
51. What does wool come from?
52. What is made of wool?
53. From what animals do we get furs?
54. For what do we use furs?
55. Tell me how silk is made.
56. What does the silk-worm eat?
57. In which climate does the mulberry tree grow?
58. For what are horses used?
59. What is made from horse-hair?
60. For what is hair-cloth used?

61. Name two other animals which we use for labor?
62. Where do people use the camel for labor?
63. What animals do the Eskimos use for labor?
64. What animals do the Laplanders use for labor?
65. For what do we use bone and ivory?
66. From what animals do we get bone?
67. From what animals do we get ivory?
68. Have you ever seen anything made of ivory?

Drill Exercises in English.

(From the Teacher's Institute.)

EXERCISE I.

Write your name in full.
Write your cat's name.
Write your dog's name.
Write the names of five things you had for breakfast this morning.
Write the names of three things that we may have for dinner.
Write the names of five trees.
Write the names of five animals.
Write the names of five towns.
Write the names of five boys.
Write the names of five girls.
Write the names of five flowers.
Write the name of the place in which you live.

EXERCISE II.

Write your Christian name.
Write your surname.
Write your teacher's Christian name.
Write your teacher's surname.
Write the name of the state in which you live.
Write the name of the country in which you live.
Write the Christian names of your father and mother.
Write the Christian names of your brothers and sisters.
Write the names of five things you wear.
Write the ten longest names you can think of.
Write the five shortest names you can think of.
Name five kinds of house-work, each name to end in *ing*.

EXERCISE III.

Write your father's and mother's surname.
Write the surnames of five of your schoolmates.
Write the names of six colors.
Write the names of four winter amusements.
Write the names of four summer amusements.
Write the names of five kinds of minerals.
Write the name of a young goat.
Write the name of a young horse.
Write the name of a young goose.
Write the name of a young duck.
Write the name of a young hog.
Write the name of a young sheep.
Write the names of ten wild animals.

EXERCISE IV.

Write a word that is the name of:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. An insect. | 11. A woman. |
| 2. An animal. | 12. A flower. |
| 3. A fruit. | 13. A boy. |
| 4. A vegetable. | 14. A grain. |
| 5. A town. | 15. A lake. |
| 6. A city. | 16. A fish. |
| 7. A river. | 17. A farming tool. |
| 8. A horse. | 18. A month. |
| 9. A cat. | 19. A color. |
| 10. A man. | 20. A girl. |

What One Girl Hears and Sees.

EDITED BY MISS HYPATIA BOYD.

THE subject of Deaf Women and their Work, has not been exhausted as yet, —there are a few more professions to discuss—but just now one feels the need of what David Harum termed, "a change o' feed once in a while," in other words, it is believed that an indulgence in a variety of random literary subjects, differing from the usual course hitherto pursued in this department, would not be out of place for a time.

The writer has often wondered if it is true, as one married woman believes, that deafness exerts an unpleasant effect on one's walking in the evening, especially if one walks alone. It may be a psychological or a physiological effect, but at any rate as the subject has apparently never been discussed by the deaf press, we believe it would be worth while to present the salient points of the story related by the lady mentioned, so that others may give their verdict of the matter in hand.

The young woman,—we will call her Mrs. Geddes,—had arrived in a certain city early one evening, in order to attend a convention of the deaf, and by pre-arrangement, she met Mr. Blank who escorted her to her friend's house. Now, the friend's house was not very far from the depot, and, accordingly Mr. Blank suggested that a walk would perhaps refresh Mrs. Geddes. She agreed to this, because she took it for granted that owing to custom, or etiquette, her escort would offer his arm in guiding her through the streets. However, sad as it would seem, the deaf bachelor never offered his arm, and the poor woman, who had been bred in an aristocratic and genteel atmosphere, found that to walk unaided in the dark, was an exceedingly difficult and trying ordeal. She somehow felt like a ship without an anchor, and it was no easy task to keep a normal, easy gait, without relying on a strong, masculine arm for guidance. And Mrs. Geddes, in relating that night's dreadful experience, inquired of the writer if such peculiar walking was not attributable to deafness.

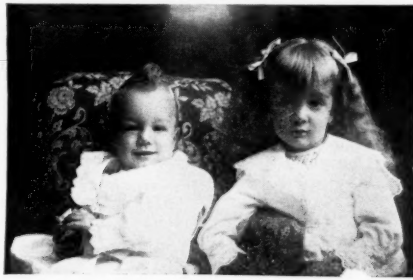
Well, if we had a degree of M.D. added to our name, we feel confident that we could answer the question satisfactorily. But as it is, we can only say that while we have never experienced such a difficulty as to find walking without the help of an escort, an unpleasant task, yet our discussion of the matter with several intelligent deaf persons, reveals the fact that other deaf suffer in a similar way, and when asked if they regarded deafness as the direct cause, answered that they believed it might be so. But "might be so" is no definite answer. Therefore, we hope that Alexander the Great and others, by virtue of their wide and intimate acquaintance with the deaf of the country, may give us light on the subject.

Speaking of married women reminds one that Martha, a member of the Bachelor Girls' Club, contrary to the rules of the club, has had occasion to be much interested in the subject of intermarriage of the deaf. Martha's chum is going to be married, and the number of the questions, he put to Martha, left the latter greatly perplexed, all the more so as Martha had never before felt an inclination to give the subject of marriage any serious thought. Well, being of an obliging nature, and anxious to give her chum the desired information, Martha took the risk of consulting a certain authority, with the result that she received a lot of books and also a note, which expressed the sender's earnest wish to know "what was up," and closed with the startling inquiry: "Are you going to get married?"

Martha says she had to laugh over it, and as soon as she could, she ran down to the drug-store, beckoned to the druggist's affable clerk, and telephoned her friend that, "one of the girls, Mabel—was to be married and wanted to know about marriages among the deaf and so forth."

"That is all right," came back the answer, "but as concerns yourself, Martha, stick to your career and keep your heart with all diligence." The druggist's clerk was suddenly seized with a

Types of Children of Deaf Parents



Silent Worker Eng.

Grace and Roy Hines Coleman, children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Coleman, of Cedar Springs, S. C.

fit of choking, and Martha blushed furiously, and was about to beat a hasty retreat, when the clerk called her back with:

"The voice at the other end of the line adds that you are to remember that Bacon said the stage is more beholden to love than the life of man, for as to the stage, love is ever a matter of comedies, and now and then of tragedies; but in life it doth much mischief, sometimes like a Siren, sometimes like a Fury." Martha did not say more about it for some days, except that she did not care what was said over the telephone so long as she could get the clerk to act as interpreter, for the clerk, she had discovered, was no gossip.

On New Year's eve, Martha formed one of a company of girls, who had gathered at the "den" of the Bachelor Girls' Club, to celebrate and to welcome the Twentieth Century. The girls were scattered in three groups about the room, and were passing time by eating nuts, chocolates, and cakes. Martha had settled herself among the downy cushions of the sofa, and was having a heart-to-heart talk with a petite, wide-eyed maid who sat in a rocker close to the sofa.

"I am sorry for Mabel," Martha was saying between the bites of a chocolate. "I had hoped her work might fill her whole life to the exclusion of all distracting, disquieting things. She has, or rather, had chosen such a fruitful path. Do you not know what Ruskin says, that we may live if we will, in the society of kings, queens, and emperors, that we may find our lovers, our heroes, and live our ideal lives between the covers of our books? Think of the boundless realm of fancy, the depths of emotion, the example of other lives, and all this within a few steps' reach!"

"I had hoped that the realization of Mabel's dream of study," the speaker went on, "might overmaster every other impulse. It is fate that the *'en grande passion'* comes to us unsought and unbidden, and in Mabel's romantic temperament it is more than natural, and I am the last to decry it. Still, I am sorry that she must suffer as we all do, but I hope that she will be more womanly, and that a wider, more human sympathy will be hers, through this knowledge of suffering and longing." Martha paused, helped herself to a bit of cake, and glancing furtively at the girls at the other end of the room and went on:

"It is a good thing that you and I have this corner all to ourselves, else I dare not talk on the subject I have chosen, for as you know, such subjects are forbidden by the rules of the club. But between you and me, there is no danger, is there?"

The girl in the rocker smiled and begged Martha to resume her talk.

"Well," said the entertaining Martha, "what I have said about Mabel, reminds me of the six big books on the subject of deaf marriages, that my friend sent me. And will you believe it, my dear, not one of the writers mentioned in all those books, was a woman! No, not one woman-writer so far as I know! Is not that strange, and especially when you consider that marriage concerns a woman just as much, if not more than a man? Now, if I had not been sweet sixteen about the time that the 'marriages-of-the-deaf controversy' waxed eloquent, I would have written an article anent it from a woman's standpoint."

"And get your name recorded in Dr. Fay's

book," the listener said. "No, I have not read the book, I merely glanced at it some two years ago, if I remember correctly. She, who, was formerly Miss May Martin, helped Dr. Fay in the preparation of the book, but she never wrote an article on deaf marriages embodying her own views."

Martha put a cushion under her head, leaned back and said impressively:

"After all I have read in those books, particularly Dr. Fay's, I have come to the conclusion that Mabel and Thomas are not eligible for marriage."

"O Martha!" came from the rocker in a tone of genuine sorrow.

"Of course I am glad that it is 'none of my business,' as they say, whether others marry or not, but *morally*, the questions, Thomas and Mabel expect me to answer, place me in a painfully embarrassing position. I do not care, or rather I have not the courage, to tell them what Dr. Fay says, and so—"

"Well?"

"I have decided," said Martha hastily, as she saw the girls coming towards the sofa. "I have decided to refer Thomas and Mabel to Dr. Fay, himself, for the intelligence they desire."

Martha had been so full of serious and lofty thoughts most of the night,—she had chatted of Tennyson, Dante, Goethe, Browning,—in short, she had carried herself and the absorbed listener far up into the clouds and realms of fancy, that it really was most amusing, when at 11:15 she announced her presence on *terra firma* by rolling off the sofa, and laughing in a whole hearted, genial manner, which brought all the girls to her side, and they escorted her to the "feast" of good things which awaited them at the table. And by the time the bells had begun to ring, and the "feast" was about over, Martha was an entirely different girl from what she was previous to 11:15. But then Martha can easily play a number of rôles to perfection. She solemnly arose, like some awful Fate, and made a number of queer, mysterious passes, movements, and gestures, which reminded one of a certain hypnotist. You cannot fancy how wild and weird she looked, with her wayward raven locks and her uncanny, prophetic black eyes. And yet those eyes could not wholly conceal their look of mischief and mirth. She made a great ceremony of taking up her tea-cup, and of holding it aloft in her extended hand. And then, whether she did not care if she was at times a sentimental goose, or could be prophetic in an unconscious way, she took away the breath of the merry company by toasting a certain knight. Next with her tea-cup still in her hand, she marched to the window, opened it, turned, and calling one of the girls to her, placed the cup on the window-sill, and said in the language of signs,

"My dear, I prophesy from the hieroglyphics of the tea-leaves in your cup that you will be married before the close of 1901."

"Heaven forbid!" exclaimed the girl addressed, "what should I do with a husband?" which convulsed the girls with laughter, and it is a fact that Martha suddenly sneezed, and let fall the tea-cup, whose interior she had been examining. The cup was broken beyond remedy.

Then Martha closed the window, suddenly aware that the club president was frowning on her, and that the club's rules were, for the time present, being broken in an wholesale way. This was manifested by the fact that when Martha resumed her place at the festive-board, another of the pretty girls courageously announced that she was engaged to a certain young man, whose name she gave in full.

"Eh!" said Martha, entering into the spirit of the thing, and disregarding the severe looks of the Lady President. "As David Harum said somewhere, 'How'd ye ketch him?' Had to go after him with a four quart measure, didn't ye? Or did he let ye corner him?"

"Miss Stuart caught him for me," the maid answered.

"I did no such thing," announced Miss Stuart, as she straightened herself up to her full height. "It came about this way. Before I went to Chicago, a prominent deaf person, a Mr. Somebody, sent a note to me to the effect that a mass-meeting of the deaf would occur in a near

by city on such an evening, at such a place, and that it would be worth while for me to attend as if I wished to hear a lecture in signs. Well, I and yonder young lady went to that city, and as I did not care to attend the mass-meeting alone, I persuaded her to accompany me. And it was at that identical meeting that she met the young man to whom she is now engaged to be married, although I assure you girls I never dreamed of such a thing that night. In other words, I vigorously protest against being regarded in the light of a match-maker."

"Oh!" said the girls, and they made a rush to congratulate the engaged young woman.

HYPATIA BOYD.

The Owl Column



This Column is open to all who wish to express themselves on subjects of general interest. Articles should be brief and to the point and addressed to "The Owl" care Silent Worker, Trenton, N. J.

Raking the Ashes of the Past.

WHAT have we learned from the past? Are we more elevated to-day, with our great advantages for a higher education, than the deaf were in the past, with the meagre means to get an education?

We read as a part of history of the glorious names of several deaf-mutes, who rose to fame and prominence in the past, while to-day we have several whose names and works are just as glorious; their praises have been sung "upon harps" whose swaying bows have guided silent sympathetic "listeners" and yet their names and works are not so prominent as of those in the past. Are we living in so high an educational era that they of to-day go unnoticed and primarily unsung? I believe the deaf are concealed as to their mental qualifications and capabilities, but they will feel rudely jarred when they begin to learn that these accomplishments and capabilities do not extend outside their class and thus their known ability is limited to a very narrow circle. I believe the deaf are prone to look upon another in his class, whose name and fame have been sung, as an element of eccentric human nature and should be quashed, at least, the common trend of events and every day news leads one to believe that such a folly cannot entirely be wiped out until a new and wiser generation supplants the present. The deaf of to-day are lax and do not guard their interests with the iron hand that should be theirs and in keeping with their advancement in professions, arts, and industries. In the former those of the deaf most qualified to teach the deaf—and the best teachers of the deaf are the deaf themselves—just as we recognize the fact that hearing teachers are the best teachers of the hearing—it is a lamentable sorrow to see, with each passing year, that the ranks are lessening and lessening in America, while in England, where the councils are just awakening to the fact that the deaf are the best teachers of the deaf, there is a demand for educated and qualified deaf men and women for positions in the schools of the United Kingdom. The contrast thus presented between the two

countries is one which should lend us much to think about. In the older, where fewer fads and fancies exist to trammel the goodness of intelligent deaf-mutes, and the deaf may enter the profession with assurances of a royal welcome, while in America, greed, fanaticism, favoritism and politics, combine to debar the deaf from teaching the deaf; to circulate false and misleading statements to the hearing people through the means of pamphlets; to attach "riders" to legislative enactments regarding methods of instruction of the deaf, and to strive by every means in their power to deride the deaf, you may readily see why the deaf of America are losing their grip in the profession. But some day truth will triumph over despotism and false accusations, and like in the Old Country, Germany and France, better counsels will add renewed lustre to the American deaf when they come to us like a mighty avalanche and mere theory and the greed will be wiped into oblivion forevermore. Let us be patient and await the glorious day, and when it does come our patience will have been well rewarded.

Does it pay to Insure in Old Line Companies?

LIFE INSURANCE has been a topic of wide-spread discussion in our papers of late and we have heard from quite a good many of the insured themselves, some who pay an extra premium to gain the table scale; some who pay the regular premium and have standard policies, and from some who have had \$100 deducted from the standard scale of benefits.

Now, this complex situation would seem not entirely right and the deaf are justified in questioning the methods practiced by Old Line Companies. And right now it would seem an important honor for some intelligent deaf men and women, who had the time and inclination, to look up the law in their respective States and to find out just how the deaf stand in regard to life insurance. If the table of rates are made up from a careful survey of statistics, it must be taken for granted that the deaf population of the states are included in those statistics and are entitled to the rates of benefit on an equality with the hearing people. The Old Line Companies claim they have no statistics of the Longevity of the Deaf, and that whatever policies they extend to the deaf are special risks, and taken entirely on guess work and the risk is always in doubt. If this be true the Companies are acting contrary to the law and they lay themselves open to prosecution and annulment of their charters. The table of rates they make up is from statistics of the total population and the rate must fit every individual whom they are willing to take the risk on. The deaf are included in the total population and the Companies must either take them at the legal rate or reject them altogether.

R. E. MAYNARD.

THE WEAK SPIRIT OF THE DEAF.

"—O'er her head
The brandished rod, and on her limbs the chain,
And in her heart distrust, despondence fed,
She drags the wheel who might have held the rein."

It is a lamentable fact that the majority of families who have deaf members relegate them to the back-ground in all social relations with the world, though often they are the brightest and best informed members of the family. They are ignored, as a rule, because they are too submissive, or because they have no self-assertion, or because they will not take the trouble to co-operate in the discharge of reciprocal social duties.

That the sense of hearing is essential in social relations is a popular belief, but I hope to show that this is a fallacy, and that deafness in those who make the best use of their remaining senses is not as fatal to social intercourse as a lack of tact. To meet one's friends who can hear, upon equal social terms, depends almost wholly upon the efforts of the deaf. Most of them timidly shrink from notice, owing to vanity and fear of rebuff or appearing at a disadvantage. What the deaf most need in social life is what is commonly called "cheek." They

must not be willing to sit in a back seat and catch crumbs of conversation that happen to reach their eyes.

If they have views and opinions on the affairs of life, why are they silent? The world is selfish, and each one must push into place and power for himself.

To illustrate my point, let me give a bit of personal experience, which happened while visiting a classmate in England. My host was entertaining a visitor at dinner, and all the family were sharing in the conversation except my chum and myself. We waited patiently for notice, but so absorbed in the subject were the other members of the family that we might have been simply the ornaments on the dinner table for all the notice that we attracted. I narrowly watched the lips of the speakers and soon, catching the drift of the conversation, I opened fire, at the first lull, and said my say on the subject. This was enough. My kind friends suddenly remembering our presence, drew us on and during the remainder of the evening we were included in every general conversation.

It is often embarrassing for the diffident to make such a plunge into general conversation, it is true, but the end will well repay them for the effort, for the deaf should lose no opportunity of keeping in touch with the hearing world; and contact will bring self-confidence, and this is more valuable than a whole course of instruction by the most expensive teachers. Courage to talk is a mere matter of habit. If you find that you do not make yourself understood, you should speak with more deliberation or change the pitch of your voice, asking for criticism, as, "Am I talking too fast, too high or too low?" One will soon learn to adopt the conversational tone to the different types of people and avoid boring them and if unable to interest them. We may sometimes meet with a chilling rebuff, but kindness and consideration is more often our reward, and my observation leads me to believe that the deaf, as a class, are interesting to most people. In society those that hear often meet with uncongenial and hostile spirits. Why, then, should the deaf expect always to meet only those who are agreeable and courteous?

I am addressing, particularly, those who have been taught in a modern school of articulation, but I know that some of the intelligent deaf are not skilled lip-readers. To those I would advise taking a pencil and paper and sitting apart for a *tele-a-tele*, but using the voice as frequently as possible and the pencil as a supplementary aid, only. Also, give a part of every day to vocal drill. Any educated person can teach you and explain the defects in your pronunciation, but you must feel the keenest desire to overcome the defects in tone and expression.

You can be taught by the wayside, in the shops, the railways—in fact, everywhere.

I remember an experience in London, when I had lost my way. I asked several policemen to direct me to Regent street. I could make none of them understand me. I finally asked for Trafalgar square, which was near my destination, and I soon found my way. On returning home, I asked a hearing friend how he pronounced R-e-g-e-n-t. He laughed when he explained that I was using soft "g," and that I asked for Reshent street.

The majority of those who are deaf are very timid about making mistakes in pronunciation, but you should remember that foreigners and those who are deaf are in a nearly similar position. I have often been asked if I were French or German, because I had such a peculiar accent and the inquirer could not decide upon my nationality. This always has amused me, and I found it easy to explain that I never had heard my accent and I could not classify it; but that it was created for me in my native land.

Any kind of accent is better than no accent at all. We cannot help our defects, but as long as we have been given brains and other powers, let us combine them and rescue our speech from the grave of eternal silence.

G. G. O.

WHEATLEY, LONG ISLAND.

A Highlander has a long memory. Give him a cuff at Martinmas, and his cheek will be tingling at Whitsun.—*Fair Maid of Perth*.

is 1708, and this sacred spot is at present very crowded with graves. The interior of the church is small and simple, which is just an oblong room of about sixty feet in length. An aisle runs in the centre between the rows of wooden pews, and at the end is erected a pulpit with an organ of antique appearance back of it which is over a half century old. On the floor of the aisle are tombs of the beloved departed pastors. The gallery is made of wood, supported on slender pillars all painted white with arched ceiling covered with brown plaster. Everything showed a very neat and plain appearance.

H. E. S.

SCULPTOR TILDEN'S LATEST.

THE forty-second exhibition of the San Francisco Art Association opened at the Hopkins House last night, a number of people, patrons and admirers of art, being present to mark the inaugural. The greatest interest centered in the models and designs for a monument commemorating the naval victory at Manila bay, to be erected in Union Square, and for a memorial monument to the California Volunteers who died in the Spanish-American war, to be erected in Golden Gate Park.

The creation of a patriotic monument is evidently a more difficult thing than it seems at first sight. It is easy to pick out the flaws in the models, where they are hackneyed or puerile in conception, but it is very hard to imagine what group of figures would adequately represent the ideas to be carried out. The most effective and eloquent of the models for the memorial monument is by Douglas Tilden. It is the broadest in scope and the noblest in motive, conveying the idea of dignified sorrow growing from a great extremity and great necessity.

A vast amphitheater is represented, in the center of which is a mourning woman seated under a canopy, holding in one hand the coat-of-arms of the State and contemplating a wreathed sword in her lap. On the wings of the amphitheater, right and left, are bas-reliefs entitled Patriotism and Courage. On the summit there is a figure of winged Victory, carrying a California boy armed capapie and bearing a sword. At the extremities are bombs, from which the smoke is escaping and partly enveloping the dogs of war.

Many of the other designs are too horrible, showing the soldiers in the actual death agony, rather than suggesting the aftermath of death in the reposeful figure of the mourning woman in Tilden's model. Others, such as that by Amateis of Washington, D. C., are too blatant, have too much of the spread-eagle patriotism. All the models show thought and care, however, and those by the California sculptors—Tilden, Angelo Zocchi, Rupert Schmid, M. P. Nielsen and A. Lejeune—show sympathy with the subject.—*S. F. Bulletin*, Nov. 16th.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF IN JAPAN.

THE largest and best appointed school for the deaf in the East is said to be the Japanese School for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, located at Tokyo, China. Its origin dates from 1875 when several intelligent and public spirited Japanese educators met and organized a benevolent society for the purpose of educating the blind and deaf of that country. At first the school occupied small quarters. As time rolled on, the number of blind and deaf persons knocking for education increased, so the school was twice moved to larger quarters until now it occupies a large and commodious building. The school is presided over by Mr. Nobuhachi Konishi, and has an attendance of over two hundred children, of whom over two-thirds comprise the deaf. There are twelve teachers of the deaf and seven of the blind. Among them three are deaf themselves and five blind. Tailoring, painting and sculpture are the trades taught there. A little over 40 per cent of the deaf pupils in attendance were born deaf. This unusual number is attributed to the intermarriage of cousins. It is also noted that among the adventitious cases many are the offspring of such marriages. Mr. Konishi visited several schools for the deaf in the United States and Europe several years ago to familiarize himself with the means in vogue of educating the deaf and blind.—*Michigan Mirror*.

All Sorts.

Otis Vance has leased a job printing office in Boulder, Colo., and is engaged in business for himself. We wish him success.

The Michigan school has received the improved akoulallion for which Superintendent Clarke had been looking some time. The *Mirror* says the apparatus is being tested and as soon as it is in working order classes will be formed and a teacher appointed.—*Lone Star Weekly*.

Mr. H. D. Frick, of the Carnegie Company, has presented the Western Pennsylvania Institution with a fine four-inch astronomical telescope, equatorially mounted and portable. It is said to be worth several hundred dollars, and will be of great assistance in the study of astronomy.

The Kentucky school has a permanent library fund which was willed to it by two friends of the school. The interest on the fund enables the school to make large additions to its library every year, besides supplying the pupils' reading rooms with the best magazines and papers.—*Hoosier*.

The fact that a deaf man is in charge of our wood-working shop has brought forth a good deal of comment from the school press. We will say further that all of our foremen are and for a number of years have been deaf. If there is anything wrong or disadvantageous in having deaf foremen we would be pleased to be informed of the same.—*Palmetto Leaf*.

The Walker Publishing Company has just issued a souvenir of the city of East St. Louis, which is profusely illustrated. All the photographs for this work were taken by T. J. Hainline, a graduate of the Illinois school, now instructor in photography at that school, and the decorations were drawn by Mr. Herman Janetzky, who graduated from the school in June.

All the deaf are rejoicing over the re-appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Lars M. Larson as superintendent and matron of the New Mexico School for the Deaf. The reason for this rejoicing is that both are deaf and it is well known from past experience that when a deaf man has by hard work established a school, his place is invariably supplanted by a hearing man.

Mr. H. A. Molohon, of Illinois, finds that he can succeed, in spite of his deafness, in a line which one would think would require speech and plenty of it. He has been canvassing for subscriptions to the *Success* magazine, and writes: "Though I am a mute, I was able to communicate with hearing persons by writing." The publishers state that Mr. Molohon has secured several of their best premiums in this way.—*Alabama Messenger*.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Duntreath Castle recalls the fact that in the time of Charles the First the heir to that estate was a congenital deaf-mute. At that time the deaf and dumb were considered incapable of being educated, and were denied almost all civil rights, and consequently he was disinherited in favor of his younger brother. He lived to a good old age, and, according to the superstition of the times, was considered to be gifted with the power of second sight. One of the towers of the castle is still known as the "Dumb Laird's tower."—*British Deaf Monthly*.

In his paper on "Southern Schools for the Deaf," read at Talladega last July, Superintendent Dobyns presented facts that show a healthy growth in the work of educating the deaf in the Southern States. He states that the schools in thirteen states started with property valued at \$1,000,000. The schools of Georgia and Texas were started in log cabins. Now the Georgia school for the deaf has buildings valued at \$85,000 and the Texas institution has buildings worth 300,000. He states that the enrollment of pupils has increased proportionately with the property valuations.—*Ex*.

Evidently they believe that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure" at the Arkansas school. To prevent chills and fevers breaking out among the pupils, the institution physician recently recommended the giving of quinine pills every morning to the pupils whether sick or not. The most convenient place for giving these pills being the dining room, the other morning just before breakfast the matron with a big tin box of pills followed by the housekeeper with a pitcher of water and a glass, went the rounds of the tables administering a pill to each of the pupils. These good ladies thought the pills had all been swallowed, but when the dining room floor was swept after breakfast something like fifty pills were found on the floor.—*New Era*.

A story is told of a well-known deaf gentleman, formerly of this city, and an equally well-known blind gentleman, an organist in one of the city's most fashionable churches. The incident happened several years ago, but has never appeared in print. The two gentlemen boarded at the same place, in a "swell" boarding house in the North Side, and notwithstanding their inability to communicate directly, became friends, and often, through the medium of a mutual friend, had conversations. The blind gentleman has always traveled the streets of the city alone, depending on his knowledge of the streets, and a little help occasionally from a passer-by. One day he had left the boarding place, taken a car to the center of the city, and there waited to transfer to another car which would take him some distance from home. While waiting, the deaf gentleman came along, and concluding that his friend was on the way home, took him under his protecting wing, bundled him aboard a car for home, and never let go the grip on his elbow until he saw him safely in the house he had left not more than fifteen minutes before. The blind man recognized the kindness intended, and as he had no means when the thing occurred to tell his friend that he was not homeward bound, he never told him of his mistake.—*Silent Hoosier*.

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J. M. GREEN.

I have used Ripans Tabules with so much satisfaction that I can cheerfully recommend them. I have been troubled for about three years with what I called bilious attacks coming on regularly once a week. Was told by different physicians that it was caused by bad teeth, of which I had several. I had the teeth extracted, but the attacks continued. I had seen advertisements of Ripans Tabules in all the papers but had no faith in them, but about six weeks since a friend induced me to try them. Have taken but two of the small 5-cent boxes of the Tabules and have had no recurrence of the attacks. Have never given a testimonial for anything before, but the great amount of good which I believe has been done me by Ripans Tabules induces me to add mine to the many testimonials you doubtless have in your possession now. A. T. DEWITT.

I want to inform you, in words of highest praise, of the benefit I have derived from Ripans Tabules. I am a professional nurse and in this profession a clear head is always needed. Ripans Tabules does it. After one of my cases I found myself completely run down. Acting on the advice of Mr. Geo. Bowler, Ph. G., 588 Newark Ave., Jersey City, I took Ripans Tabules with grand result. MISS BESSIE WIEDMAN.

Mother was troubled with heartburn and sleeplessness, caused by indigestion, for a good many years. One day she saw a testimonial in the paper endorsing Ripans Tabules. She determined to give them a trial, was greatly relieved by their use and now takes the Tabules regularly. She keeps a few cartons of Ripans Tabules in the house and says she will not be without them. The heartburn and sleeplessness have disappeared with the indigestion which was formerly so great a burden for her. Our whole family take the Tabules regularly, especially after a hearty meal. My mother is fifty years of age and is enjoying the best of health and spirits; also eats hearty meals, an impossibility before she took Ripans Tabules. ANTON H. BLAUKEN.

I have been a great sufferer from constipation for over five years. Nothing gave me any relief. My feet and legs and abdomen were bloated so I could not wear shoes on my feet and only a loose dress. I saw Ripans Tabules advertised in our daily paper, bought some and took them as directed. Have taken them about three weeks and there is such a change! I am not constipated any more and I owe it all to Ripans Tabules. I am thirty-seven years old, have no occupation, only my household duties and nursing my sick husband. He has had the dropsy and I am trying Ripans Tabules for him. He feels some better but it will take some time, he has been sick so long. You may use my letter and name as you like. MRS. MARY GORMAN CLARK.

I have been suffering from headaches ever since I was a little girl. I could never ride in a car or go into a crowded place without getting a headache and sick at my stomach. I heard about Ripans Tabules from an aunt of mine who was taking them for catarrh of the stomach. She had found such relief from their use she advised me to take them too, and I have been doing so since last October, and will say they have completely cured my headache. I am twenty-nine years old. You are welcome to use this testimonial. MRS. J. BROOKMYRE.

My seven-year-old boy suffered with pains in his head, constipation and complained of his stomach. He could not eat like children of his age do and what he did eat did not agree with him. He was thin and of a sallow color.

Reading some of the testimonials in favor of Ripans Tabules, I tried them. Ripans Tabules not only relieved but actually cured my youngster, the headaches have disappeared, bowels are in good condition and he never complains of his stomach. He is now a red, chubby-faced boy. This wonderful change I attribute to Ripans Tabules. I am satisfied that they will benefit any one (from the cradle to old age) if taken according to directions. E. W. PRICE

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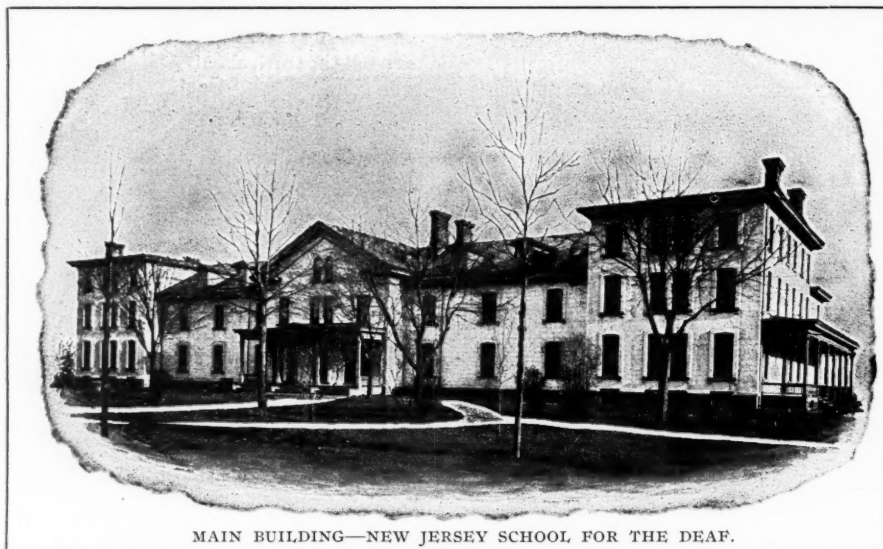
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